THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X—No. 79. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

SPAIN.

Success of the Insurrection—Probable Disenthronement of the Queen—History of the Bourbons in France and Spain.

As it may now be regarded as certain that Queen Isabella and her children will be excluded from the throne of Spain, we have in her expulsion another example of that retributive justice which has followed the race to which she belongs for the last eighty years. The question of who is to be her successor being yet unsettled, it would be premature to say at present that she will be the last reigning Bourbon sovereign; but in the meantime we give a brief sketch of that celebrated royal house, the history of which the events taking place in Spain invest just now with a peculiar interest.

ORIGIN OF THE BOURBONS.

The House of Bourbon, which has given so many sovereigns to France, Spain, and Italy, is of French origin, deriving its name from the old lords of Bourbon, a noble family which centuries ago held very large landed possessions in the former province of Bourbonnais, situated in the centre of France. Through the marriage of a member of the Capet family with a Bourbon heiress, the noble house became allied to royalty in the thirteenth century, and about the middle of the sixteenth we find the first of the race on a throne, in the person of Antoine de Bourbon, King of Navarre. Antoine was the father of the gallant and renowned Henry of Navarre, who afterwards became King of France under the title of Henry IV. With this celebrated Prince begins the history of

THE BOURBON DYNASTY IN FRANCE.

And what a history! Extending from 1589, when Henry IV ascended the French throne, to 1830, when Charles X was driven out of his kingdom by the revolution of July, it embraces a period filled with events of the deepest interest and of the highest possible importance to the human family. From the accession of Henry IV up to the time of the first French Revolution, there was no break in the royal succession of the Bourbon line in France. Louis XIII, Louis XIV, XV, and Louis XVI, were all Bourbons; but, taking the first and the last of these five kings as regards their qualities as rulers, nothing could present a sharper contrast than the character of the first French Bourbon sovereign, Henry "the great" and "the good," as his people delighted to style him, and that of the unfortunate "son of St. Louis," who fell by the guillotine. Whatever the original virtues of the House might have been, by the time that the volcanic outburst of the revolutionary spirit first shook France, and tumbled a dishonored throne into the dust, the race had become wofully degenerate. The guillotine did not, however, finish it in France. From the stormy days of the Revolution, and through those of the Consulate and the Empire, the two brothers of the unfortunate Louis lived in exile; but when Napoleon fell, the elder of them was placed on the French throne by the Allies under the title of Louis XVIII; a son of Louis XVI, who died while yet a child, in 1795, had been the seventeenth of that name. Louis XVIII had no children, and on his death, which took place in 1824, he was succeeded by his brother, Charles X. But experience had utterly failed to teach wisdom to this obstinate and tyrannical ruler, who sought to restore the absolutism of the French monarchy, the consequence of which was that a revolutionary outbreak occurred in Paris in July, 1830, compelling the King to flee from France, and finally to abdicate. The latter he did in favor of his grandson Henry, Duke of Bordeaux, but the act came too late to save his house. Louis Philippe had already been chosen King of the French, and the Bourbons were, to all human appearance, forever excluded from the French throne. The only surviving descendant of Charles, and representative of the alleged claims of the Bourbons to the French throne, is that same grandson, known as the Count de Chambord, who is forty-eight years of age. He is, of course, an exile, but is regarded as the lawful King of France by the legitimists, whose hopes of a restoration he feeds by occasionally holding levees in kingly style.

THE BOURBONS IN SPAIN.

The establishment of the Spanish Bourbon dynasty originated with Louis XIV of France, who, in the year 1700, succeeded in placing his grandson Philip, Duke of Anjou, on the throne of Spain as Philip I. The descendants of Philip ruled without interruption until in 1808 Napoleon compelled King Charles IV to resign, and nominated a successor to him in the person of Joseph Bonaparte, the Emperor's brother. Charles died at Rome in 1811, and after the overthrow of Napoleon the eldest son of Charles ascended the Spanish throne as Ferdinand VII. Dying in 1830 Ferdinand left the crown to his daughter Isabella, in whose favor he had set aside by royal decree the Salic law forbidding a female to sit upon the throne. The claims of Isabella were contested by Ferdinand's brother, Don Carlos, which gave rise to the Carlist war; but Don Carlos having failed to establish his pretensions, eventually resigned them, and died in 1835. His son, the Count de Montemolin, in 1860, renounced all claim to the throne of Spain. The Bourbon princes of Spain have invariably exhibited all the worst characteristics of their race—foremost among which are a passion for absolute power, and a proneness to sensual self-indulgence—and under their pernicious rule every interest, the prosperity of which constitutes the strength and glory of a nation, has dwindled away.

NAVAL AND MILITARY STRENGTH OF SPAIN.

The naval strength of Spain is far below that of either England, France, Russia, or the United States. According to the latest official returns published last year, the Spanish navy, at the end of the year 1866, consisted of a total of 118 vessels, having an armament of 1071 guns. Of these 29 ships were of the first class, 18 of the second class, 54 of the third class, 18 of smaller dimensions, and 8 not classified—the whole number including several then building. Most of these vessels are steamers, and of the first class 14 are iron-clad frigates, carrying among them 161 guns. In the same class there are 11 screw frigates, carrying 461 guns in all. The whole are manned by a force of 14,680 sailors, and 7980 marines, with 1121 officers of all ranks. Since Nelson at Trafalgar, in 1805, inflicted such a terrible blow on the naval power of Spain, her navy has never enjoyed that consideration which belonged to it previous to that terrible fight, and its operations of late in the Pacific against Chili have not added to its renown. Doubtless it has suffered, in common with every branch of the Spanish service, from the blighting influences of a reactionary Government. Still, for a power not ranking as first class, it presents on the whole a very respectable show, and its adhesion to the cause of the revolution cannot fail to have a powerful effect, in a moral as well as material point of view, upon the issue of the struggle.

The latest official returns giving the strength of the Spanish army are of no later date than 1863, in which year the entire military force of the kingdom amounted to a total of 234,261 men, rank and file and officers, the former being 227,098 and the latter 9203. This total includes the provincial militia and the National Guards, which, deducted from the whole, will leave the regular army at the figure of about 195,000 men. Of these, 164,000 are infantry, 17,000 cavalry, and the remainder artillery and engineers. At the death of Ferdinand VII, in 1833, the military force of Spain consisted of only 60,000 men and 8000 horses, but in 1859, when the war with Morocco was about to be undertaken, it was increased to 250,000 men, and at present, as will be seen, it is nearly three times as large as it was thirty-five years ago. A large part of the army is stationed in Cuba and the Philippine Islands, the number of soldiers in the former colony alone being about one-fifth of the entire military force of Spain. The Spanish army has played an important part in the revolutions which have been so common in Spain of late years, and has again and again taken sides with the leaders of the Liberal cause. This was so in 1820, when it was sought to compel Ferdinand to restore the Constitution of 1812; in 1836, when the military insurrection occurred at Malaga for the same object; and notably in 1854, the date of Espartero's last triumph over the unprincipled Christina, the Queen mother. The latest military insurrection was that of 1866, headed by General Prim, which proved unsuccessful.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Irish Church Difficulty.

We are enabled, says the London *Globe* of September 19, to state that the report of the Royal Commission on the Irish Church, which has been awaited with such intense anxiety, has been issued to day, and we are happy to add that the recommendations of the Commissioners appear to be such as, if adopted, will remove all ground of grievance which has formed the pretext of Mr. Gladstone's assault upon the Church Establishment in Ireland. The Commissioners propose to reduce the bishopricks by four, abolishing those of Meath, Kilmore, Killaloe, and Cashel. Their proposals also comprehend a rearrangement of dioceses. The total revenues of the Irish Church are returned as little over £600,000, the rent charged amounting to £320,000. It is also recommended that all deans except eight should be removed, but that two archdeacons should be retained for each diocese. The Royal Commissioners propose the extension of enlarged powers to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and the vesting in them of all surplus revenues for the purpose of providing adequate endowments for populous parishes. It will be seen that these recommendations of the Commissioners touch the very root of the so-called abuses and anomalies in the Church of Ireland, and if carried into effect would doubtless satisfy all sections of Protestants, except those who are bent on destroying the establishment in its connection with the State.

John Stuart Mill on the Relations Between Masters and Workingmen.

Mr. John Stuart Mill, M. P., has addressed the following letter to the *Illustrated Weekly News*, in whose columns the system of small percentage partnerships between masters and men has been advocated as a means of adjusting the differences at present existing between labor and capital:—

> I am quite of opinion that the various forms of co-operation (among which the one most widely applicable at present to production, as distinguished from distribution, is what you term the system of small percentage partnerships) are the real and only thorough means of healing the feud between capitalists and laborers, and, while tending eventually to supersede trade unions, are meanwhile a natural and gradually increasing corrective of their operation.
>
> I look also with hope to the ultimate working of the foreign combination. The operatives are now fully alive to this part of the case, and are beginning to try how far the combination principle among laborers for wages admits of becoming national instead of only local, and general instead of confined to each trade without help from other trades. The final experiment has thus commenced, the results of which will fix the limits of what the trade union principle can do. And the larger view of questions which these considerations open up and which is already visibly enlightening the minds of the more advanced work-people, will disclose them more and more to look for the just improvement of their condition rather in becoming their own capitalists, or allying themselves on fair conditions with the owners of capital, than in their present uncomfortable and often clamorous relations with them. J. S. MILL.

Roebuck's Folly.

Says a correspondent:—Of Mr. Roebuck's foolish speech I thought we had heard the last, but this morning the *Daily Telegraph* revives it in an article which is well meant, I dare say, but which is just as absurd as Mr. Roebuck's attack. I have always thought that Americans have more to complain of in the defenses of their friends in England than in the aspersions of their enemies, and the *Daily Telegraph* supplies a new confirmation of the theory. It mentions some men whom it considers distinguished—many of the names enumerated being justly so characterized—and goes on to speak of Mr. Vanderbilt and another gentleman in a very different spirit, and with as much ignorance as ill nature. The writer evidently has no idea what positions either of the gentlemen he has named have really held, and his coarse imputations convey the impression that he writes with a bitter *animus* against all Americans, although he pretends to be their advocate. What a pity it is these exceedingly clever gentlemen cannot let Americans alone once for all, and write about something which their flippancy and insolence could not degrade.

France and Spain.

If we are to believe the telegraph, two meetings are to be held to-day and to-morrow between the French Emperor and the Queen of Spain. The negotiators sent by the latter to press the matter were, it appears, so urgent in their requests that it was impossible for the Emperor to refuse acquiescence. It is notorious, however, that his Majesty desires to avoid being mixed up with the political embarrassments which Queen Isabella has brought upon herself. He has enough of the annoyances caused him by the Ultramontane party in France without being desirous to add to them the suspicion of favoring the reactionary and fanatical policy pursued by the Spanish Government.

General Dix.

A Paris correspondent, on the 19th ult., speaks thus:—Some of the papers here will have it that General Dix has requested to be recalled. This is about as true as the report that he is in favor of Seymour's nomination for the Presidency and the payment of the Federal debt in a depreciated currency. No, the General will remain at his post until his term is finished, and then he will carry away with him the regrets of his diplomatic brethren, as well as of all his countrymen in Paris. Mrs. Dix will return here from the United States, in the spring, in order to accompany the General on a continental tour.

Gambling at the German Spas.

M. de Moltke, brother of the Danish Ambassador, lost 48,000 francs at Wiesbaden on Sunday last. The better the day the better the deed, I suppose. A Polish gentleman, who goes by the soubriquet of "the man with the twelve rings," won 112,000 francs and left. At Baden-Baden the Duke of Hamilton has been a heavy winner. It is a pity to see men of fortune and position encouraging by their example this detestable vice.

Artistic News.

Antonin Vechte, surnamed the French *Benvenuto*, is dead. He fought his way up from the humblest beginnings, and has left the reputation of a great genius. For two table ornaments executed for the Baron de Rothschild he received the large sum of 160,000 francs. His last work was the cover in platina of an illuminated Bible executed for the Duc d'Aumale.

SAD MISTAKE.

A Citizen Supposed to be a Burglar is Shot.

From the New Haven Journal, Sept. 28.

Incited by the operations of burglars in Fair Haven, lately, Mr. Leonard Russell and two companions undertook the task of watching for the rogues, and on Friday night last they took a position near the Second Congregational Church, in front of the house of Mr. Zadoc R. Morse, from which place they had a view of the roads in four directions. The night was dark and rainy. The watchers kept their places till an early hour in the morning, when Mr. Henry A. Morse, the son of the gentleman above mentioned, walked unconcernedly to the gate in front of the house, and was on the point of entering, when he stepped on the foot of Mr. Russell, who was sitting or lying beneath a tree near the gate. Startled by the unexpected occurrence, he sprang to one side and demanded, "Who is here?" Thereupon Mr. Russell, supposing he was accosted by some one of the gang of burglars who have so excited the Fair Haveners, drew a navy revolver and fired at Morse, the ball taking effect just below the right cheek-bone, passing through the auricular canal and lodging in the thick bones just in the rear of the ear. As soon as the shot was fired Mr. Morse, supposing he was assaulted by burglars, ran to the house and called his father. The mistake was at once painfully apparent. Dr. Thompson was at once called, and after a painful operation the ball was removed and the unfortunate man, weak with the loss of blood, was made as comfortable as possible. His wounds, though serious, are not mortal. It appears that Mr. Morse returned on the 2 o'clock owl train from a business engagement at Saybrook, and walked from New Haven to Fair Haven. This accounts for his appearance at the gate at the early hour mentioned.

DISASTER.

Destructive Fire in New York—Loss, Half a Million.

The New York *Tribune* of this morning reports the following:—

Yesterday afternoon, at about 4½ o'clock, a fire was discovered in the extensive United States bonded warehouse situated on the East river, a short distance north of the Fulton ferry-house, known as the Empire Stores, and owned by Messrs. J. Nesmith & Son. The building had formerly been occupied as an oil refinery, and the floors and beams having become thoroughly impregnated with oil, made the wood so highly combustible that the water poured in upon the burning pile had but little or no effect. The first indication of the fire was a slight smoke, which was observed by Mr. Dixon, the United States Inspector, issuing from the cracks of the closed iron shutters of the second east window of the upper story. The alarm was promptly given, but it was twenty minutes before a stream of water was directed toward the seat of the conflagration. The origin of the fire is unknown. A large quantity of Istle grass was stored in the upper story, and the fire had deeply penetrated this inflammable material before it was discovered. The building was of brick, and four stories in height. It extended from the river front through to Water street, a distance of two hundred feet, and the fire worked its way rapidly through the gunny cloth and other combustible articles until it had the mastery of the entire upper floor. At about 5½ o'clock the flames burst through the upper roof, and soon after the floor fell in, causing the wall on the Water street side to bulge out and fall. The crater thus opened to view was a magnificent sight. The walls which separated the Empire stores on either side from the adjoining stores were fortunately double, and the firemen easily prevented the flames from spreading. Meanwhile, those connected with the store began to get out what they could from the lower story. About two dozen casks of palm oil belonging to Colgate & Co. were saved, and also about 100 bags of coffee belonging to De Castro & Co. With these exceptions the entire contents of the building were destroyed. The buildings A and B, which were destroyed, were owned by Messrs. Nesmith & Son, who are fully insured. As their contents were for the most part insured, almost the whole of the loss will fall upon the insurance companies. The following is a list of some of the firms having goods stored in the building:—De Castro & Co., 3000 bags coffee; Becker & Co, 1500 bags coffee, a quantity of jute, and other articles; Charles Zuling & Co., several hundred bales of india-rubber; Bruguiere & Thebaud, 125 bales Istle grass; Richard Thackeray & Co., 300 bags coffee; H. H. Raven, a large quantity sugar; Ribou & Monoz, several hundred bales of rubber; T. T. & F. A. Dwight, sugar; Baindahl & Co., a quantity of wool. This list is very imperfect, and it is impossible to state with accuracy the quantity of the articles mentioned, as several accounts are kept by the Government officials connected with the stores, and goods are being taken out and consigned for storage every day. The shipping along the docks was towed into the stream before the fire had made much progress, and was thus saved from destruction. The fire was still burning among the ruins of the building at 12 o'clock last night. Between the hours of 6 and 9 it made a beautiful sight for the passengers on the Brooklyn ferries. It is impossible at present to give more than a rough estimate of the loss, but it can hardly be less than $500,000.

OBITUARY.

Phineas D. Gurley, D. D.

The Washington *Star* of yesterday says:—This morning, at eight o'clock, the death of the Rev. Dr. Phineas D. Gurley, the beloved pastor of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church took place at the residence of Judge Casey, on C street, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets. Dr. Gurley has been in bad health for a year past, from a derangement of the stomach. Some months ago, with the hopes of bettering his health, he spent a short time with friends in Philadelphia, and returned in April to make preparations for a trip to California, but after reaching New York it was found that he was too weak to undertake the voyage. He then proceeded to Clifton Springs, Western New York, where he remained until a week ago, when it was apparent that he could not survive many days. He was then brought to this city and taken to the residence of his friend Judge Casey, where every attention was paid him, Drs. C. H. Nichols, Edwards (of the army), and A. Y. P. Garnett attending him. He has been gradually sinking for a week past, and, anticipating his early demise, last Sabbath he sent a message to his congregation. He retained his consciousness to the very last moment, and before his death spoke in affectionate terms to those of his relatives and friends present, leaving messages of love and affection to those absent and the members of his congregation. Dr. Gurley was born at Hamilton, Madison county, New York, November 12, 1816, and graduated at Union College in 1837. Being impressed with the conviction that it was his duty to enter the ministry, he studied at the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J., from which he graduated in 1840. In the fall of the same year he was settled as the pastor of a Presbyterian congregation at Indianapolis, where he remained for nine years, being then called to the pastoral charge of the First Church, at Dayton, Ohio, where he remained four years. About sixteen years since he received and accepted a call from the F Street congregation of this city, and very soon became a favorite with our citizens, and the church under his charge prospered. Some three or four years were spent here, when a project was made to unite with the congregation then worshipping at the intersection of H street with New York avenue, and the deceased actively engaged in bringing about a union of the two congregations, which was effected. The edifice on F street was sold to the Willards, and the old building on New York avenue was in a short time replacing by a splendid edifice, in which the very large congregation now afflicted by the death of their beloved pastor, worship. Dr. Gurley was a man of commanding stature, but was modest and retiring in his disposition; a singularly easy and graceful speaker, and the arrangement and style of his discourses was such as to attract the attention of his hearers. As a citizen he had hosts of friends, and his loss will be keenly felt by the community.

Drs. Nichols, Dexter, and Todd this morning held a post mortem examination, which revealed the fact that the stomach had thickened and ulcerated in patches, one or more of the ulcerations being perforated.

His funeral will take place on Saturday next at 1 o'clock.

Braxton Bragg and the Flag.

At a Democratic meeting in New Orleans on Thursday night last, Colonel Hatch was among the speakers, and in the course of his remarks said that the radical city paper thought it strange that "Mr Bragg, Mr. Hatch, and Mr. Hays" should take part in bringing to New Orleans an American flag. He would tell those connected with it (we quote from the *Picayune*) that "there was not a radical in all Louisiana, whether carpet-bagger or indigenous, who had done more brilliant or useful service in defense of that flag—service which had reflected more glory on himself or that flag—than had Braxton Bragg, from Palo Alto to Buena Vista. And then he had been sent at the outset of the late war, in obedience to orders, to Baton Rouge, there to take possession of the Arsenal; when he hauled down that flag he cut out of it the Yankee stars, and run up the stripes with the other stars remaining."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Election Troubles.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judges Ludlow and Peirce.—In the matter of the assessment being held in the Tenth division of the Twenty-second ward, in which affidavits were read, and petition for a mandamus made, which were noticed locally in our issue of yesterday, Mr. I. N. Brown this morning reread these affidavits, in which William Swane swore that the two Assessors are of the same political party, were proceeding with closed doors, and that he was forcibly ejected from the room by a policeman; and Mr. A. B. Cogshall declared that the assessors were actually getting upon their assessment list persons who did not present themselves for assessment. The gentleman then again asked for a mandamus against these assessors, compelling them to open the doors, or an expression of the opinion of the Court relative to the matter; maintaining that the affidavits set forth matters clearly violative of the provisions of the law.

Mr. E. T. Chase, appearing in behalf of the Assessors, stated that he had not been able to obtain from them any written return to this writ as yet, but they had assured him verbally that these allegations were untrue.

Judge Ludlow said that the views of the Court had already been expressed upon this subject by Judge Brewster in 1867, and there ought to be no practical difficulty about it. This business of assessment should be conducted openly, and not in a corner. He would not be understood as saying that the Assessors should be incommoded in their work by a rush of people in to the room, but they should allow their transactions to be open to view, and so act as to prevent any suspicions of fraud. The Court would suggest that a gentleman of each political party should be permitted to be present in the room, so that the assessment would be open to their observation and each party thus have a fair opportunity of protecting themselves against all irregularities.

Judge Peirce expressed his concurrence with these remarks, and added that this right of suffrage could not be too sacredly guarded. It was the duty of the Assessors to assess every one who presented himself and was entitled to be placed upon the list. If an Assessor should fear that any act of fraud was about to be committed, he might refuse to receive such suspected assessment, but upon his own peril; if he was right he would be sustained; if he was wrong he would be punished.

It was agreed to act upon the suggestion of the Court, and the parties made their exit.

Next followed a precisely similar case in regard to the Eastern assessment division of the Fifteenth ward, the petition setting forth that the general extra assessment was being held by two assessors at the N. E. corner of Fifteenth and Brown streets, with closed doors.

Mr. Samuel C. Perkins, representing the assessors, said that notice of this proceeding was served upon his clients very late last evening, and consequently they had been unable to make any formal return.

The Court here suggested, as in the preceding matter, that the Assessors permit a gentleman of each party to be in the room with them to witness the proceedings, and then permit the citizens to enter as they came up for assessment.

Mr. Perkins said that one of these Assessors had performed the duties of that position in this ward for ten years, and that both of them had acted last year in this same place. It was a small room, in fact the one that was used for elections, and the citizens were only required to go in order to a small opening at the window, and make their applications for assessment in the same manner as they polled their votes.

Judge Ludlow asked then, if there would be any objection to proceeding as had been suggested, to which Mr. Perkins replied he thought there would not.

Mr. Gerhardt, for the petitioners, said that if Mr Perkins would answer authoritatively for the Assessors this would be satisfactory.

Mr. Perkins said he could not do this, since he had not seen his clients to-day, and he had not the authority of a mandamus from the Court, but he most assuredly would advise them to do as the Court desired.

Mr. L. C. Cassidy, also for the petitioners, protested against this, saying that if they would not give a ready acquiescence to the intimation of the Court, he thought it strong proof of their intention to commit fraud; and as the rights of citizens were at stake, he insisted that an order of the Court should issue.

Mr. Perkins said he thought these proceedings should be regular, and he should be permitted to file an answer; and Judge Ludlow consented to give him an hour's time for that purpose. But Mr. Perkins said this would not even give him time to see his clients.

Judge Ludlow decided that this was trifling with the Court, not upon the part of counsel, but upon that of the Assessors; for the assessments were to be made yesterday, to-day, and to-morrow, and if this application was to be turned into a protracted hearing the object of the law would be defeated. He would consent to give two hours' time for the return of the process, which was accepted.

Next came the petition for a mandamus against the Sheriff. This was supported by an affidavit alleging that the Sheriff in his election proclamation had so designated the precinct houses as to leave the Third Division of the Third Ward without any at all, whereupon the mandamus was prayed for to compel him to issue a supplementary proclamation, naming for this division the house generally used for that purpose.

Mr. Gerhardt said that the Sheriff had not yet signed his affidavit in return to the rule, but he would state that, acting under an ordinance of Councils passed on the 12th of September, he had sent forth the proclamation, therein naming the houses designated by the ordinance.

Mr. O'Byrne, for the petitioners, said the ordinance was in violation of law, was therefore void, and consequently the house nominated for this division was not the one required by law.

The matter was postponed until the Sheriff should make his return.

Mr. Cassidy called the attention of the Court to the matter of the Second division of the Fifteenth ward, wherein Councils had named a place for holding the election upon the very same day that the citizens had named a different place; and the Sheriff had in his proclamation designated the place selected by Councils. Therefore the Court was asked to order the Sheriff to correct this and name the place chosen by the citizens, in accordance with the recent decision of Judge Allison, in the matter of the Seventh division of the Fifteenth ward, which the Court consented to do.

At 12 o'clock Mr. Perkins came into Court and presented the return of the Assessors of the Eastern division of the Fifteenth ward, which was a general denial of all the allegations of the petitioners' affidavits except one, that one setting forth that the assessors had refused to admit a gentleman into their room.

Mr. Cassidy said that the Court must perceive that the return was evasive. He wanted only to know whether they would agree to permit a reputable person, to be named by counsel or by the Court itself to go there, and, representing the minority, observe what was going on. But he thought they did not intend to agree to that. It was a very simple question, whether, so long as these persons did not crowd or jostle the Assessors, they had not as much right there as any people have here.

The Court asked if they objected to a person of each party going in?

Mr. Cassidy replied that was just what they did object to.

Judge Peirce reminded Mr. Perkins that the return had not denied the affidavit of the petitioners in respect to the refusal of the assessors to admit the person mentioned to enter, and their persistance in not accepting the suggestion of the Court threw suspicion upon the Court.

Mr. Perkins said frankly that he would advise the Assessors to take this suggestion, but he considered they had the right to judge what parties should enter their room.

Judge Peirce replied that he could not say they had the power of saying that this person should enter and that one not.

Judge Ludlow here remarked that if the suggestions were acted upon, the Court, for the protection of the assessors, would extend the order no further than to the admission of two persons to remain in the room with them. If the two assessors were of the same party, it was absolutely necessary to have a person of the opposite party present. But such a person would have nothing to do but to sit there and make his observations, and had no right to interfere with the work of the assessors.

Mr. Frederick Bower was named by Mr. Cassidy as the person who should go there, and after much hesitation was accepted by the other party; and thus ended the matter for the present.

New York Stock Quotations, 1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	127½	Toledo & Wab.	59
N. Y. and E. R.	48¼	Mil. & St. P. com.	92
Phil. and Rea. R.	94⅛	Adams Express Co	53
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	83¾	Wells, Fargo & Co.	30¼
Cle. and Pitt. R.	84¾	U. S. Express	48½
Chi. and N. W. com.	88⅝	Tennessee 6s, new	67¾
Chic. and N. W. prf.	88¾	Gold	139⅝
Chi. and R. I. R.	102½	Market strongly.	
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	109		

CORONER'S VERDICT.—This morning the Coroner's jury impanneled in the Bonaparte case rendered the following verdict:—"That the said Morris Bonaparte came to his death by being struck in the breast by Engine No. 38, of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, near Cobb's creek, on said road, September 29, 1868."

HOUSE ROBBERY.—Yesterday, about 12 o'clock noon, some thieves got into the room of Margaret Connor, in the dwelling No. 515 Walnut street, and succeeded in escaping with $75.

SUDDEN DEATH.—This morning a lady named Wyatt fell dead on the sidewalk. She was conveyed to No. 2235 Sepviva street, and the Coroner was notified.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Financial Troubles in Chicago—Heavy Failures—European Market Reports—The Recent Cattle Pestilence.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM CHICAGO.

Trouble in Speculating Circles—The Failure of the President of the Board of Trade.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—Contrary to general expectation, the corner in corn, which has nearly ruined many speculators here, has not yet broken, and sales for to-morrow have been made at $1·08@1·10. At one time to-day prices were forced up to $1·15.

The failure of E. H. Robbins, corn merchant, and President of the Board of Trade, was owing to heavy dealings in grain and the present corner in corn. Mr. Robbins yesterday sent the following letter to the Board, action on which was deferred till to-day:—

To the Board of Trade of the city of Chicago:—Gentlemen:—Circumstances having recently occurred which I feel disqualify me from continuing in my present position as President of the Board, I hereby respectfully tender my resignation of such office. Signed,

E. H. ROBBINS.

A man named G. A. Baker, and a young woman named Amanda C. Bailey, from Madison, Wisconsin, attempted to commit suicide at the Planters' House, Dubuque, Iowa, yesterday P. M., by taking laudanum. The woman died in the evening, the man recovered, and was lodged in jail to await developments.

Messrs. Edwards and Piper, who were recently appointed by Governor Oglesby Commissioners of Illinois, on behalf of the cattle interest, to confer with the authorities of New York State on the subject of the burdensome restrictions imposed on Western cattle dealers in consequence of the Spanish fever, reported to the Governor yesterday forenoon that they have succeeded in relieving all restrictions on well cattle, although found in company of diseased ones. And through their instrumentality a national convention of cattle dealers will be called by the authorities of New York to meet about the 25th of next November, to agree upon a uniform mode of regulating the cattle trade with special reference to the disease which has prevailed during the last season.

The Canadian Ministers of Customs and Agriculture have agreed to remove the prohibition from importing cattle from the United States from the 8th of October, but inspectors will be appointed to examine cattle until November.

Conflagration of Stores—Loss, $100,000.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—A fire last night, in the coffee and sugar jobbing house of George M. Flanders & Co., No. 47 Walker street, did $40,000 damage. The adjoining wholesale grocery of Childs & Briggs was damaged by water to the extent of about $30,000. The latter are insured for $65,000, mostly in New York companies. Flanders & Co. are also fully insured. The total loss will exceed $100,000.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 1—A. M.—Consols, 94¼ for both money and account. American securities quiet and steady. United States Five-twenties, 73¾; Erie Railroad, 31¾; Illinois Central, 95¾.

PARIS, Oct. 1—A. M.—The Bourse is firm; Rentes, 69f. 25c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 1—A. M.—Cotton buoyant; middling uplands, 10½d.; middling Orleans, 10¾d. The sales are estimated at 15,000 bales. Breadstuffs dull.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 1—P. M.—Illinois Central, 96. Other securities unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 1—P. M.—Cotton buoyant; upland middlings, to arrive, 9¾d.

Cotton at Havre firm and active; tres ordinaire, 128f.

Breadstuffs heavy. Beef and Pork quiet. Lard dull. Turpentine declining.

Diamond Robbery in Massachusetts.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 1.—The safe of J. Neval, diamond setter, was blown open last night, and $3000 worth of diamonds and jewelry stolen. The safe was of the Samuel Jones Salamander patent, and was badly damaged by the explosion. No clue to the robbers as yet.

CONVERTS.

A Democratic Candidate for Governor Comes Out for Grant.

The Detroit *Post* of 29th ult. speaks as follows:—General A. S. Williams was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Michigan in 1866. General Williams is now United States Minister at San Salvador, South America. The following extract from a private letter written by General Williams to a friend in this city, in which the General declares himself in favor of the election of Grant and Colfax, will be found interesting reading, particularly by the Democrats who voted for General Williams for Governor in 1866:

> SAN SALVADOR, July 21 1868.—My Dear ——:—I like the nomination of Grant. I believe he is radical enough to resist the return of the old fogy Copperhead doctrines. I don't see whom the Democratic party can nominate who can or ought to beat him. If Pendleton, then Copperheadism and repudiation are in the ascendant, and all Union and honest men will fight the ticket. If a military man, I cannot fancy who can be selected that could enter the race with Grant with the hope of success.
>
> It (the Democratic National Convention) will be a mongrel convention, in which the old ante Rebellion, States rights, nullifying politicians of Carolina—Wade Hampton and the like—will be contending again for their old fogy and rotten notions against the progressive and progressing doctrines of universal suffrage regardless of race or color, as represented by the Chase men of that body. Can anything be more prophetic of the certain coming of negro suffrage all over the republic than the expressive fact that so many old-fashioned Democrats are found ready to take Chase, dyed all over with what they have heretofore regarded as the chief of all political sins?
>
> I wait with the greatest impatience to learn who will be the candidates of the New York Convention. The news will get here about the 3d of next month. I conceive their only hope is in a new man, whose political antecedents are but little known, and who may be thus able to play the popular cards skilfully suited to different sections.
>
> Faithfully yours, A. S. WILLIAMS.

—Mrs. Stanton has been to Vineland, N. J., and is pleased to find bloomers worn there.

—The ex-Auditor-General of Michigan has recovered six cents damages from a libellous newspaper in Detroit.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, Oct. 1, 1868.

There is rather more demand for money, and the rates are rather higher. Call loans rule at 5@6 per cent.; prime mercantile paper ranges from 6@7 per cent. per annum.

The Stock Market was very dull this morning, and prices were unsettled. Government securities were ¼@½ per cent. lower. 104⅛ was bid for 10-40s; 112¾ for 6s of 1881; 112 for '62 5-20s; 109⅜ for '64 5-20s; 109½ for '65 5-20s; 107⅛ for July, '65, 5-20s; 107½ for '67 5-20s. City loans were unchanged.

Railroad shares were inactive. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 55¾@56, no change; Reading at 46¾@47, a slight advance; and Catawissa preferred at 33¼, no change. 127¾ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 44½ for Little Schuylkill; 56½ for Minehill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 41 for preferred do.; and 25 for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railway shares were without change. 50 was bid for Second and Third; 70 for Tenth and Eleventh; 15 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 22 for Spruce and Pine; 65 for West Philadelphia; 10¾ for Hestonville; and 31 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were in demand at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 242 was bid for North America; 163 for Philadelphia; 130 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 61 for Commercial; 32¼ for Mechanics'; 107 for Southwark; 60 for Girard; 31¼ for Manufacturers'; 73 for City; 44 for Consolidation; 65 for Commonwealth; 71 for Corn Exchange; and 121 for Central National.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 23¾@23¾, a slight decline; 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 19½ for preferred do.; 71 for Morris Canal preferred; and 14 for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$586·40 Pa 5s, '70	ls. 100½	14 sh Read	c. 47
$3000 Pa cp 5s	98½	100 do	b5&in. 46·69
$1000 Leh 6s gold l. b5.	90	200 do	46·69
$1100 Leh N 6s, '84	86	100 do	46¾
$500 do	86	100 sh Leh Nav	s60. 23¾
$1000 Phila & E 7s, b5.	75¾	100 do	b60. 23¾
$25000 Vt Cent 2 m. b60.	40	200 sh Cata Pf	s10. 33¼
5 sh Penna R	56	100 do	33¾
100 do	55¾		

—The following are this morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M.	148¼	11·32 A. M.	140⅛
10·05 "	139⅞	11·42 "	140½
10·10 "	140	11·43 "	140⅛
10·17 "	140¼	11·45 "	139⅞
10·52 "	140	11·53 "	137⅞
10·53 "	139¾	11·55 "	139¾
11·00 "	139⅞	12·05 P. M.	139⅞
11·22 "	139⅞	12·17 "	139⅞
11·30 "	139⅞	12·11 "	139⅞
11·31 "	140⅛	12·22 "	139¾

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¾@112⅞; do. 1862, 112⅛@112¼; do., 1864, 109¼@109½; do., 1865, 109⅜@109⅝; do., 1865, new, 107½@107¾; do., 1867, new, 107⅞@107⅞; do., 1868, 107⅞@108⅛; do., 5s, 10-40s, 104⅛@104⅜; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; do. October, 1865, 118½. Gold, 139½@139¾. Silver, 134@136.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 112¾@112⅞; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 112⅛@112¼; do., 1864, 109⅛@109¼; do., 1865, 109⅜@109½; do. July, 1865, 107½@107⅞; do. July, 1867, 107⅞@108; 1868, 107⅞@108; 5s, 10-40s, 104⅛@104¼. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 139⅝@139¾.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Oct. 1.—The Flour Market is moderately active, and 1800 barrels were taken, most extra family, by the home consumers at $6·50@7·50 for superfine, $8@8·75 for extra; $9@9·50 for new spring Wheat extra family; $9·50@10 for old spring Wheat do. do; $9·50@11·75 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $12@13·75 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $9@9·50. We quote Brandywine Corn Meal at $6·25.

The Wheat Market is dull, and there is no inquiry except for prime lots. Sales of fair and prime red at $2·20@2·30; 600 bushels common white at $2·45; and amber at $2·30@2·35. Rye may be quoted at $1·60@1·65 ℔ bush. for Pennsylvania. Corn is dull, with sales of yellow at $1·26@1·27; 700 bushels white at $1·25; and 1000 bushels of high Western mixed at $1·26@1·27. Oats are dull and drooping. Sales of 3000 bushels Western at 73@75c., including 2100 bushels to arrive at 73c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt. Bark is wanted. Sales of 45 hogsheads No. 1 Quercitron at $48 ℔ ton.

Seeds.—Prime new Cloverseed is selling at $8@8·50 ℔ 64 lbs. Timothy ranges from $3·25@3·50. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2·85@2·90.

Provisions are dull and drooping. Sales of Mess Pork at $30@30·50; and Mess Beef at $23·50@24 for Western city packed family.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....OCTOBER 1.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....60 | 11 A. M.....70 | 2 P. M.....74

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, New York, John F. Ohl.
Brig Wenonah, Davis, Bath, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Brig H. S. Bishop, Webber, Portland, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Caroline Grant, Greenleaf, Boston, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Fly, Fennimore, Lynn, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Prairie Bird, Thompson, St. John, N. B., Workman & Co.
Schr Mary G. Farr, Maloy, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Emma D. Finney, Tuttle, Savannah, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr Gen. Sheridan, Buell, Fall River, J. Rommel, Jr.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Brig Anna M. Knight, Knight, 4 days from New York, in ballast to E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig Ida M. Comery, McLellan, 8 days from New York, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.
Schr H. N. Squire, Fisk, 8 days from Portland, with plaster to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr J. W. Webster, McVey, 15 days from Sagua la Grande, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.
Schr Caroline Grant, Greenleaf, from New York, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.
Schr Geo. W. Krebbs, Carlisle, from Pawtucket.
Schr Potomac, Eldriege, from Georgetown, D. C.
Schr Gen. Sherman, Buell, from New York.
Schr Fly, Facemire, from Lynn, Mass.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Diamond State, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

MEMORANDA.

Brig P. M. Tinker, Barnard, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Brigs Annandale, Tucker, and Eurus, Wiley, hence, were below Boston yesterday.

Schrs F. C. Elmer, Ida F. Wheeler, Pathway, Thos. Holcomb, Wm. Allen, hence for Boston, and Island Home, hence for Portsmouth, at Holmes' Hole 29th ult. All the vessels before reported sailed on the 28th.

Schr A. M. Flanagan, Collins, hence, at Matanzas 19th ult.

Schrs J. V. Wellington, Chipman; D. Collins, Ramsey; M. M. Weaver, Weaver; Geo. B. Bent, Smith; Z. L. Adams, Nickerson; Ephraim and Anna, Green; Sallie B. Lake; and Joseph Hay, Hathaway, hence, at Boston 29th ult.

Schr L. Newton, Gray, from Providence for Philadelphia, at Newport 27th ult.

Schr M. D. Cranmer, Cranmer, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 27th ult.

Schr Edward Peck, Martin, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norfolk 28th ult.

Schrs Ann Twibell, and Ann Rambo, Eskridge, hence, at Richmond 28th ult.

Schr J. E. Simmons, of Camden, N. J., before reported sunk off Cape Poge, collided with a brig, light-loaded.

Schrs Pearl, Pinkham, for Beverly; M. E. Smith, Smith, for Portsmouth; Ann Eliza, Caswell, for Newport; and Addie Hart, for Boston, all from Philadelphia, sailed from New London 28th ult.

Schr Reading RR. No 43, for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 29th ult.

Schrs J. C. McShane, Johnson, and G. W. Middleton, Hogan, hence, at Norfolk 28th ult.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Arrived, steamships Europa, from Glasgow, and Missouri, from Havana.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

General Dix and the Democracy.

From the N. Y. Times.

The St. Louis *Republican* tries to break the force of General Dix's letter by saying that "General Dix has not acted with the Democratic party proper since the war began in 1861." That is perfectly true. From the moment the war began, General Dix has been on the side of his country; and of course he could not act with the Democratic party *proper*. That party was either actively aiding the Rebellion in the field, or giving it aid and comfort by its political action at the North. It was opposing the Government—denouncing the war as unjust and unconstitutional—resisting the draft—assailing the public credit, and in every conceivable way crippling its endeavors to suppress the Rebellion. As a matter of course, General Dix did not act with it.

Nor was there any love lost between the General and the Democratic party. The moment it was known that he would stand by the country, the party threw him overboard. He no longer had its confidence. He had gone over to the enemy, and his name was dropped from the Democratic record. Precisely the same thing happened to him which happened to every other Democrat when he refused to countenance the Rebellion, and upheld the Government in making war upon it; he ceased to act with the "Democratic party proper;" he had to go outside its limits to get recognition and a chance to serve the country. He either acted with some new organization, or else openly joined the Union ranks. The "party proper" would have nothing more to do with him, nor does it to this day.

The *Republican* is right, therefore, in saying that General Dix has not acted with the Democratic party proper since the war began in 1861. Yet in another article the same paper says that General Dix abandoned the party proper and "went over to the enemy" the moment he lost the nomination! How could that be, if he had never acted with it since 1861?

Besides, who ever heard that he was a candidate for the nomination? Who ever dreamed that the Democrats would adopt him as their representative? He was talked of in 1864, and was pressed by some Democrats who hoped to save the party from utter destruction by bringing it to the side of the Union. But the effort failed. The Democratic party was too much under Rebel and Copperhead influence to listen to any such suggestion. It voted the war a "failure," and nominated the man who had done the most to make it so. The temper and spirit of the Democratic party proper is now precisely what it was then.

Suffrage and the States.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Louisville *Journal* expends much angry rhetoric on an alleged purpose of the Republicans to force negro suffrage on all the States by Congressional enactment. "Under the fourteenth article," the *Journal* asserts, "the party unanimously and avowedly claims the power of Congress to establish negro suffrage in all the States;" and it adds:—

"The Congressional establishment of negro suffrage in all the unreconstructed States in general, and in Kentucky and Maryland and Delaware in particular, is the fixed policy of the radical party. It is Colfax's policy. It is the policy of the controlling wing of the party. It is the policy of the party. It is Grant's policy. It is the policy of the whole concern. And Grant's election will be the signal for the execution of the policy. Men of the North, if you want the policy executed, give the signal. If you wish negro suffrage forced upon you, elect Grant. His election will assure the speedy gratification of your wish. The forcing of negro suffrage on Kentucky and Maryland and Delaware and the whole North will follow Grant's election as the night the day."

It is hardly necessary to say that the Fourteenth amendment is not, and never has been, regarded by the Republican party as conferring on Congress the power which the *Journal* says it is about to claim. The whole bearing of the amendment on the question of suffrage is confined to the reduction of representation as a penalty of disfranchisement on account of race or color. Under this provision, when the next apportionment is made, Kentucky, Maryland, and Delaware may find their representative power lessened in consequence of the exclusion of their colored citizens; but beyond this, the new article can have no scope.

Equally untrue is it to allege that the Republican policy involves an invasion of the rights of States which have never been out of the Union. The Chicago platform is explicit on the subject. It properly sustains the authority of Congress over the suffrage in States whose constitutional rights were forfeited by rebellion; but so far as the States not so compromised are concerned, it fully recognizes their exclusive jurisdiction over the suffrage question. And this is now, as it always has been, the view cherished by the party. A small body of extremists have claimed for Congress power over the subject, without the slightest reference, however, to the Fourteenth Amendment, which at the time had not been adopted. But the pretension has never been entertained by the Republicans in Congress, and is flatly disclaimed in the platform on which the party stands. By that statement of policy, and not by the inventions of its enemies, let it be judged.

A Liar Without Shame.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

On the eve of the last Connecticut election, Horatio Seymour made a speech in which he asserted that "more than $300,000,000 a year have been wasted in order to uphold this policy of reconstruction;" and that we were paying "more than $150,000,000 per annum to maintain an army to keep the people of the South in subjection."

It was then too late to refute these gigantic falsehoods in time to break their force in that election, but we dealt with them and their author frankly and faithfully. He has never retracted nor attempted to explain or justify them. They were such falsehoods as no tolerably intelligent man could have uttered without intending to deceive, unless he were by partisan malignity rendered incapable of perceiving the truth. Even the "World Almanac" sufficed to expose and refute them.

The Hon. David A. Wells, United States Commissioner of Revenue, in his letter to the Hon. W. B. Allison of July 15 last, thus testifies:—

"WAR DEPARTMENT.—The total disbursements made under the direction of or through the War Department, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, were $123,246,618 62. Of this amount there were paid—

For Bounties	$38 000,000
For Reimbursing State War Claims	10,330,188
For Engineer Bureau (mainly River and Harbor Improvements)	6,132,620
For Payments for property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States, act of March 3, 1849, and supplements thereto). estimated	5,111 300
For Subsistence of Indians, estimated	1,000,000
For Freedmen's Bureau	3,215,000
For Expenses of Reconstruction	1,700,270
For National Cemeteries	792,860
For Commutation of Rations of Prisoners of War	152 000
Total	$66,533,238

"This amount, deducted from the aggregate expenditures above given, indicates the regular and legitimate army expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, to have been $56,713,410, of which no inconsiderable part is justly chargeable to the expenses attendant upon the existence of Indian hostilities upon the Plains in the summer and fall of 1867, which largely and exceptionably augmented the cost of transportation and subsistence.

"The military appropriations for the current fiscal year are $33,081,013."

—We have copied the whole of Mr. Wells' statement under the head of "War Department," so that our readers may see how it meets and confutes Seymour's falsehood. You may choose to considers "Subsistence of Indians," "Freedmen's Bureau," and "Reconstruction Expenses," fairly chargeable to the current war account under Seymour's arraignment; so we will add them to the $56,713,410 that Mr. Wells considers the legitimate current expenses of maintaining our army, and we now have a total of $62,628,680—not nearly half the sum charged by Governor Seymour as the cost of "an army to keep the South in subjection;" whereas, all men do know that a very large portion of these sixty-two millions were expended in the North and West, but especially in protecting our pioneers and fighting Indians on the Plains and in the mountains.

And yet the *World*, in the face of this crushing exposure, attempts to bolster up Seymour as follows:—

"Mr. Wells was instigated to cook up his figures by Republicans, who feared the damaging effect of Governor Seymour's statement that the expenses of the War Department this year would amount to $150 000,000. Mr. Wells, by taking merely the Register's accounts and omitting all reference to the Treasurer's accounts, easily made the sum less. Mr. Delmar gives both, and enables us to know the total, which does not materially differ from Governor Seymour's statement. The War Department cost, during the fiscal year ending July 1, the following sums:—

Register's expenditures	$123 316,618
Treasurer's expenditures	24 268 876
Total	$147,615 524

"Considering that Governor Seymour's speech was made in April, and that the fiscal year did not close till the end of June, his estimate was surprisingly close. We suppose nobody will be hardy enough to deny that there are two sets of accounts, as Mr. Delmar states, nor that his figures have been correctly copied from the books of each."

—"The War Department cost," says the *World*. Was that Governor Seymour's assertion? Did he complain of the $38,000,000 paid as bounties to our volunteers for their services in putting down the Rebellion? Or of the $10,330,100 paid from the Federal Treasury to the States for equipping and arming their soldiers years ago to fight the Rebels? Or the $5,111,300 paid for property destroyed or lost in the military service of the Union? Or the $792,860 paid for the decent burial of our dead heroes in National cemeteries? Or the $152,000 paid to the survivors of Belle Isle, Salisbury, and Andersonville, as commutation of rations while famishing in Rebel prisons? Or the $6,132,620 spent last year in improving the navigation of our rivers and the accessibility and safety of our harbors? Did Governor Seymour complain of these outgoes as needless and improvident? Did he let his hearers know that the money disbursed upon the warrants of the War Department had so largely been paid to satisfy just claims growing out of the late struggle with armed Rebellion, or to construct public works required by industry and the arts of peace? What had the sixty-odd millions thus expended to do with "keeping the people of the South in subjection?"

Reader! you know that *somebody* lies—wickedly, villainously lies—with regard to these war expenditures. If *we* do, say so frankly! Courtesy is well in its place, but truth before all things!

Whew!

From the N. Y. World.

The *Tribune* shows much less judgment and good sense in its manufacture of Rebel outrages than the *Herald* in its manufacture of telegrams from Europe. The Camilla "massacre" was a wretched bit of botchwork, which fell into pieces as soon as we touched it with the *stylus* of truth. A long story from Texas which appeared in Tuesday's *Tribune*, over the appropriate initials W. H. E. W., is no better. It is all about an unknown person, evidently a well-to-do Loyal Leaguer, who has been hearing the most dreadful stories of murder and rebellion in Texas from carpet-baggers bent on "raising a small loan."

One of these carpet-baggers "in search of a Government position" assured our confiding friend that in "one town in Texas was a detachment of United States colored soldiers who were being killed off at the rate of one a day, and nobody could tell who killed them." As this was "just at the close of the war," we infer that the aforesaid "detachment" must have been pretty well killed off by this time; and we respectfully suggest that General Grant has singularly neglected his duty in suffering so dark a deed to be covered up for so long a time from the public eye.

Another carpet-bagger "who asked for a donation of books" induced the open-hearted W. H. E. W. to believe that unless the said books were forthcoming the "poor whites would murder all the negroes." Still another, who was a "member of the New Orleans loyal convention, brought good letters, and was a beggar," endeavored to get five dollars in return for the valuable information, that "because he had treated his negroes like men his neighbors burned his buildings, killed one of his hands, and allowed him to escape with his life only." And this dreadful case of arson, complicated with murder, W. H. E. W. has for two years kept to himself without breathing a word of it to judges, juries, policemen, or the General of the army! Did he keep it as security for his small loan? And has he now surrendered it to the *Tribune* in return for a cash discount of his friend the "loyal beggar's" I. O. U.?

Still another, "a Georgia man in the United States employ," secured an honest penny in exchange for the startling assertion that he "knew one hundred and sixty loyal men who had been killed in one county near where he lived since the war." This dreadful fact, it seems to us, might have been properly enough mentioned by W. H. E. W. at the time when he heard it, if not to the "authorities," at least to the public press. We are sure there is no well-conducted newspaper office in New York in which any man would fail to be handsomely remunerated for bringing in a well-authenticated "item" so brilliant and so sensational as this. A hundred and sixty murders rolled into one! Why it would command a higher market price than a whole stampede of two-headed buffalo calves, or six average earthquakes in Oquawka! Compare now with such weak inventions as these the solid, sober-sided, substantial telegrams of the *Herald* in regard to Europe! When the cable announces, for instance, that the "rebels are at Corunna," the *Herald* quietly takes a reliable Encyclopædia and makes up a special despatch "from our representative in London," which really contains a great deal of interesting though not absolutely novel information about the geographical position of Corunna—about its probable foundation by the Phœnicians, about its population and industry, and about the battles fought there in the past, winding up with a striking though perhaps somewhat familiar composition by the late Mr. Wolfe, on the death and burial of the English General Sir John Moore, who, having fallen in battle with the French before Corunna, was buried by his troops

"Darkly, at dead of night,
The sod with our bayonets turning;
By the misty moonbeams struggling light,
And the lanterns dimly burning."

How much better is this sort of thing than the *Tribune's* hasty and heavy contributions to popular misinformation! It is just as likely, in the first place, that the readers of the *Herald* will believe its telegrams to have come over the Atlantic at the rate of five dollars a word, as that the *Tribune's* readers will believe in the wonderful words of W. H. E. W.! And then the *Herald's* telegrams, in the second place, may, by the Divine grace, be made the means of conveying some dim notion of geography and history both to the *Herald* staff who compile them and to the casual unfortunates who may peruse them. Whereas the *Tribune's* "special news from the South" is at once revolting for its incredible absurdity and sure to poison any man's mind who reads it.

It would be much wiser for the *Tribune*, from now till the Pennsylvania election, to go back to its own old files and reproduce the Kansas bloody shirts of 1856. These "garments rolled in blood" were vastly better made and better dipped than the shoddy articles which thou at present wavest before the rural and radical mind's eye, Horatio!

Stanton's Speech and Its Omissions.

From the N. Y. Herald.

When ex-Secretary of War Stanton addressed his friends and fellow-citizens of Ohio, near Steubenville, the other day, in the centre of the agricultural district which surrounds the bridge uniting the Buckeye State with West Virginia, he said a good many excellent things; but he left a good many other things unsaid, which may be regarded as of some importance in the history of the war which he apparently attempted to illustrate in his discourse. For example, he did not say anything about the outrages upon the rights and liberties of citizens, directed by himself and carried out under his instructions during his term of office. He was solemnly silent about the numbers of American citizens locked up in Fortress Monroe, Fort Lafayette, and Fort Warren, without warrant or without any charge of crime being registered against them. He had no explanation to give about these matters, but skimmed them over as gracefully as a swan goes over the water. In the same way he skilfully avoided telling by what intrigues he procured the office of Secretary of War, or to what extent he cheated and deceived everybody in order to keep himself in that position so long, despite the will of the Executive and the desire of the people. Now, all these little revelations would have given considerable zest to Mr. Stanton's speech, because the public would naturally like to hear by what means, and more especially for what purpose, he kept the authority of the Executive at bay, and only condescended to acknowledge the existence of General Lorenzo Thomas, the President's appointee to the War Department, by inviting him to take a drink, while he kept the key of the War Department archives in his pocket, and defied the authority of the President. None of this, although people would be delighted to hear the fairy tale from the lips of its author.

Mr. Stanton gives in this speech a Homeric picture of the services and valor of the generals engaged in the war. He forgets that the public were as watchful observers of their career as Secretary Stanton, and know just how to allot to each their full modicum of praise for services well rendered to the republic. What Mr. Stanton omits to explain in his speech is the reason why so many private citizens were seized and incarcerated by his order while he was Secretary of War, upon what charges they were so incarcerated, and a minute description of the pains, penalties, and indignities they were compelled to suffer at his direction. This would have made the most interesting speech of the campaign if these points were supplied, and there is no one so competent to deliver such a discourse as ex-Secretary Stanton himself. The chief Jesuit among political Jesuits, the feeble but mischievous imitator of Machiavel, aspiring to the rank without possessing the qualities of the bold, bad Italian politician, Mr. Stanton has attempted to follow the Machiavellian policy, forgetting that the atmosphere was wholly uncongenial for the growth of such a plant.

He undertook to grapple with the press, but he took hold of the irresponsible subordinates and dared not touch the principals. Reporters were the game he sought for the exercise of his spite. The proprietors of leading journals which did not sustain the weakness and corruption of the War Department he may have threatened, but did not attempt to punish. Now, to have said so much in his late stump speech about the war and the generals who fought it out so gallantly, which everybody knew before, and not to say a word about all these facts which we have indicated, must be regarded as a grave sin of omission on the part of Mr. Stanton.

The Contest in Pennsylvania.

From the National Intelligencer.

We repeat what we stated in our issue of Monday, that our intelligence from Pennsylvania is of the most cheering character. There is no variation in the accounts that reach us from our friends there, and they warrant the expectation that on the 13th of October next the conservatives will achieve a signal and overwhelming triumph. The Democracy of the old Keystone are fairly aroused; they are at work all over the State, and the calculation of Mr. Cameron that our vote will not be out will not in the end prove to be any wiser than that of the man who built his house upon the sand.

The conservatives of Pennsylvania have now before them the noblest opportunity offered to men since the days of the American Revolution. The glorious heritage of liberty then won by the valor and sacrifice of their Revolutionary fathers is now in jeopardy. It is for them to say whether we shall enjoy the priceless blessing of a free Constitution, or whether the country shall be handed over to the foulest, the most corrupt, and degrading of despotisms, compared with which even that of Russia or Turkey would be respectable. The radical leaders have basely conspired against this system of constitutional liberty, and they demand the right to perpetuity of office and plunder by enfranchising negroes and keeping hundreds of thousands of white men from the polls. In the three States of West Virginia, Missouri, and Tennessee there are two hundred thousand white men not allowed to vote in the Presidential election.

Some time ago, the *Tribune*, that chosen sheet of hatred, murder, and cant, called attention to the Pennsylvania campaign, and raised a hypocritical outcry that the Democracy of that State contemplated frauds. None who know the nature of Greeley can doubt his objects and purposes when he raises the cry of "stop thief." We felt sure at once that the Republican leaders were alarmed for Pennsylvania, and that, conscious of defeat, there would be a mortal blow to all their hopes, the end to their infamous reign of plunder, cruelty, and blood, they had resolved on a wholesale system of fraud, and had raised this cry merely to divert suspicion. Since then we have received direct information from a Republican source that this plan is contemplated by the leaders, and that upon this alone they base their hopes of carrying the State in a contest which they concede to be doubtful. In order to this end we have learned from another source that the radical leaders have called what they term a Soldiers' Convention early in October in Philadelphia. Some few soldiers who really served in the war will probably be present, and a great many more non-combatants, who will wear blue cloth, probably, for the first time in their lives; men like Greeley and Forney, very valorous in times of peace, and ready to slay any number of dead Percys. Both the pickpockets and the newly-colonized voters are expected to find protection in the crowd, and to accomplish this fraud the manufacturers have put up large sums of money. They can well afford the outlay if they win.

But all this, we believe, will be in vain. There are times, when great principles of liberty and public safety and order are at stake, that the voice of the people becomes, indeed, like the voice of God—a power for truth, for good, for humanity, and virtue, against which corruption and fraud dashes itself in vain. Such is emphatically the present situation. This is "a poor man's fight" against the banded thieves and oppressors who head the Congressional despotism; and the latter, with their allies, will go down in the dust before the energy of the workingmen of the country.

"Forewarned, forearmed." Friends of liberty, the Constitution, and reform, in Pennsylvania, see to it that your majority in October is so large that all the frauds and villanies of your opponents will be in vain. Put into this struggle two weeks of earnest effort, all your might, all the power that belongs to a just and righteous cause, and your victory will be beyond all question—a blessing for generations to your posterity, and to those who wait on your endeavors throughout the country.

MILLINERY GOODS.

EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE,
No. 107 N. EIGHTH STREET,
Four doors above ARCH Street.

I have now open for the
FALL AND WINTER SEASON,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
BONNET RIBBONS, VELVETS,
TRIMMING RIBBONS, SATINS,
SATIN RIBBONS, SILKS,
VELVET RIBBONS, CRAPES,
LACES, HATS,
FLOWERS, BONNETS,
FEATHERS, FRAMES,

To which I would kindly call the attention of the ladies.

JULIUS SICHEL,
No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street.
P. S.—No trouble to show goods. 9 22 tuths

GROCERIES, ETC.

PATENTED SEPTEMBER 8, 1868.
BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA
SALT FISH COMPANY.

TRADE MARK

DESICCATED COD FISH FOR FAMILY USE.
ONE POUND EQUAL TO FOUR POUNDS RAW FISH.

Warranted to keep in any climate for any number of years. Great saving in freight, shrinkage, and decay. One-third of a pound makes a meal for seven persons.

Sample cases 24 and 48 pounds each.

Sold by all Grocers, and manufactured by the BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA SALT FISH COMPANY, LEDGER PLACE, rear of

9 15 tuthsIm No. 52 North SECOND St., Philad.

PATENTED JULY 7, 1868.
PHILADELPHIA EAST INDIA
COCOANUT COMPANY,
TRADE MARK. LEDGER PLACE

Rear No. 52 North SECOND St., Philada.,
MANUFACTURERS
PREPARED COCOANUT, FOR PIES, PUDDINGS, CAKES, ETC. ETC. [9 15 tuthsIm

PURE WHITE WINE & CIDER VINEGAR
GREEN GINGER,
MUSTARD SEED, SPICES. ETC.

All the requisites for Preserving and Pickling purposes.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7½rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Assigned Estate of JOSEPH L. KEEN.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of WILLIAM M. SMITH, Assignee of JOSEPH L. KEEN, for the benefit of creditors, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on TUESDAY, October 6th, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. WILLIAM D. BAKER,
9 24 thstu5t* Auditor.

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET, CENTRALLY located, within two squares of the Continental and Girard House—An unfurnished SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM, with first-class Board.

Vacancies for Gentlemen and Table Boarders.
Reference required. 9 11

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA, No. 718 CHESNUT Street, manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes.
All work warranted. 3 11¾

SOAP.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of the old rosin soap, with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. SOLD BY THE ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 48 NORTH FRONT ST., PHILADELPHIA. [6 29 3m4p

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker, Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 12¼

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.
HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.
218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,
FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND
Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.
ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,
Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.
Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, *in bond* at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

EDUCATIONAL.

EILDON SEMINARY (LATE LINWOOD HALL), opposite the York Road Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.

The Fifteenth Session of Miss CARR'S Select Boarding School for Young Ladies will commence at the above beautiful and healthful situation, September 15, 1868.

Increased accommodations having been obtained by change of residence, there are a few vacancies, which may be filled by early application to the Principal, Shoemakertown P. O., Montgomery County, Pa.

Circulars, and every information regarding the school, given at the Office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, or as above. 8 8 2m

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE, IN CARE OF Franciscan Brothers, LORETTO, Cambria County, Pa. four miles from Cresson. Chartered in 1858, with privilege of conferring degrees. Location the most healthy in the State, the Allegheny Mountains being proverbial for pure water, bracing air, and picturesque scenery. Scholastic year commences 1st of September and ends 29th of June. Land Surveying apparatus furnished gratis. Students admitted from eight years to manhood. Board and tuition, payable in advance, $100 per session. Classical and modern languages extra, $10.

References—Right Rev. Bishop Wood, Philadelphia; Right Rev. Bishop Domenec, Pittsburg; and Rev. T. S. Reynolds, Loretto. Music (piano and use of instrument), $25. 8 18 2m

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Terms—Board, Tuition, etc.—per scholastic year, $500.
NO EXTRAS.
Circulars at Messrs. Fairbanks & Ewing's, No. 715 CHESNUT Street; also at Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers', No. 306 CHESNUT Street.
Address, personally or by note,
N. FOSTER BROWNE, Principal,
10 3 thmtf South Amboy, N. J.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE DAY AND BOARDING-School for Young Ladies, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7, 1868. For terms, etc., apply to
8 24tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

JANE M. HARPER WILL REOPEN HER School for Boys and Girls, No. 1723 CHESNUT Street, September (ninth month) 21st.

Application for admission can be made at the room on the 17th and 18th, from 10 to 12 o'clock, or after the school commences. 9 16 1m*

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.

The Autumnal Session opened on SEPTEMBER 7.
JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M.,
9 7 mwf4w Head Master.

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1324 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on MONDAY, September 14. 8 29 6w

THE MISSES JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1327 SPRUCE Street, will reopen (D. V.) September 14, 1868. 8 24 2m

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF PIANO-FORTE, No. 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, below Fitzwater. 9 4

SIG. P. RONDINELLA, TEACHER OF SINGING. Private lessons and classes. Residence, No. 308 S. THIRTEENTH Street. 8 19 2m*

PIANO.—MR. V. VON AMSBERG HAS RESUMED his Lessons, No. 254 South 15th st. 9 15 1m*

T. BOWERS, TEACHER OF PIANO AND SINGING, No. 508 S. TENTH Street. 9 11 tf

BALLAD AND SIGHT SINGING.—T. BISHOP, No. 33 S. NINETEENTH St. 9 28 2m*

SEWING MACHINES.

THE GREAT
AMERICAN COMBINATION
BUTTON-HOLE OVERSEAMING
AND
SEWING MACHINE,
Its wonderful Popularity Conclusive Proof of its Great Merit.

The increase in the demand for this valuable Machine has been TENFOLD during the last seven months of its first year before the public.

This grand and surprising success is unprecedented in the history of Sewing Machines, and we feel fully warranted in claiming that

IT HAS NO EQUAL,
Being absolutely the best
FAMILY MACHINE
IN THE WORLD,

And intrinsically the cheapest, for it is really two Machines combined in one. Sold at the

S. W. Cor. of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT
PHILADELPHIA [5 30 stuthtf

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE. This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 510¾

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.

BLINDS---SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS, AND SELL LOW PRICES.
BLINDS painted and trimmed.
STORE SHADES made, and lettered. [9 29 stuths

WINES, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 11¾

LUMBER.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1868.

1868. FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1868.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1868.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.

1868. CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1868.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
1 1¾ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,
LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS
SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,
BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,
(SO-CALLED), PHILADELPHIA,

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.

Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATOC SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuth¾

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.

"UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL,"
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWELL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING AND SCROLL WORK, ETC.
The largest assortment of WOOD MOULDINGS in this city constantly on hand. 9 2 2m

FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.

1868.
PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.
FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS,
Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins,
OF BOTH CANDIDATES.

Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Agents wanted everywhere.

Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.

Political Clubs fitted out with everything they m require.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS
W. F. SCHEIBLE.
No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
1 1¾rp PHILADELPHIA.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

"A REGAL DESSERT."

A new and beautiful Chromo-Lithograph, after a painting by J. W. Peyer, just received by

A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,
Who has just received
NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS,
NEW FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS,
NEW DRESDEN ENAMELS,
LOOKING GLASSES, Etc.
3 15¾ FREE GALLERY.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 16¾

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The detachment of the 29th Infantry on duty in Virginia has been sent to Tennessee, as follows: Company D, to Franklin county; Company E, to Bedford county; Company F, to Rutherford county. The removal of these troops leaves only 1500 in Virginia.

The satisfaction felt by Republicans here at the considerable number of soldiers sent to the Department of the Cumberland is wholly neutralized by the announcement that Gordon Granger goes there to take command, in the absence of Gen. Thomas, who is ordered here on the Dyer Court of Inquiry. Gordon Granger and Rousseau inspire about the same degree of confidence.

Mayor Bowen and the Express.

Mayor Bowen has brought a second suit for libel against the proprietors of the Evening Express, of this city.

Appointments.

The following were appointed to-day:

Storekeepers—Thomas McLeary, L. F. Leppel, John R. Richardson, and Samuel Montgomery, Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania District; Thomas E. Harrison and A. Loner, Twenty-third Pennsylvania District; Thomas McLean, Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania District; Charles D. Storm, Twenty-second Pennsylvania District; W. Frazier, First Pennsylvania District.

Gaugers—L. M. Rexford, Tenth Pennsylvania District; W. Johnstone, Fifth Kentucky District.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $475,600. For the fiscal year to date the receipts were $40,650,890.

The Cotton Crop.

Accounts from North Carolina say the yield of cotton to the acre has been decidedly better than that of last year.

Fenian Parade.

A company of Fenians, uniformed in green jackets and blue pants, carrying American and Fenian colors, paraded the streets to-day.

The Boys in Blue.

Several hundred persons have left Washington to attend the Sailors and Soldiers' Convention held in Philadelphia.

The Command in Tennessee.

General Gordon Granger started for Tennessee to-night. He will have temporary command of the Department of the Cumberland during General Thomas' attendance here on the Dyer court-martial.

Correspondence.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28th, 1868.—His Excellency Governor Geary—Dear Sir: Accompanying this you will receive my resignation of my office of Judge of the Supreme Court. I am constrained to resign, not by any disrelish for the duties of the Court, or for its associations, but by a sense of duty to my family, for whom I ought to make some better provision than I can make in my present situation. When retiring from the Bench, permit me to say I feel the deepest interest in the Court, and to express a desire that my successor may be a man in all respects fit for the situation. Such a man, I think, you will find in the Hon. Henry W. Williams, now a Judge of the District Court at Pittsburg. He was the Republican candidate last fall, and, in my judgment, no better man can be found. I earnestly commend him to you, and urge his appointment. It is very desirable that th[illegible]acancy should be filled, so that your appointee m[illegible] in the Court when it convenes at Pittsburg on th[illegible]th of October next.

I am, very respectfully and [illegible]y, yours,

W. STRONG.

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CH[illegible]BER, HARRISBURG, Sept. 30, 1868.—Hon. William Strong—Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge [illegible]e receipt of your letter of the 28th inst., tendering your resignation as Judge of the Supreme Court. After careful consideration, I feel myself constrained to accept, sincerely regretting that the commonwealth at this important juncture should be deprived of the eminent learning, integrity and patriotism with which you have so long adorned the Bench.

Most respectfully, JOHN W. GEARY.

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, Sept. 30, 1868.—Hon. Henry W. Williams, Pittsburg: I hereby tender you the appointment of Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsyluania, vice Hon. William Strong, resigned. Will you accept?

JOHN W. GEARY.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 30.—Hon. Henry W. Williams has accepted the position of Judge of the Supreme Court, tendered him by Governor Geary.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The jury in the cases of death from the explosion of coal oil, in Jersey City, condemn the manufacture of such explosive oils in crowded cities.

At the Navy-yard to-day the gunboat Marblehead was sold to J. S. Talbot for $14,000. The gunboat De Sota was also sold for $47,000, to H. F. Livingston.

General McClellan kept quiet to-day.

George H. Martin, one of the alleged robbers of the Merchants' Union Express, who was brought here from Canada, was to-day discharged, the Company abandoning proceedings against him.

The rat pit and dance house prayer meetings were slimly attended to-day.

About 250 delegates attended the Protestant Episcopal Diocesan Convention here to-day. Dr. Morgan preached a sermon urging the avoidance of ecclesiastical squabbling. Communion was administered. The Secretary and Treasurer were re-elected, and standing committees appointed.

At the auction sales of Scranton coal to-day the prices show an advance of about one dollar per ton.

A $7000 silver service has been presented to every keep president of the Chicago and North Western Railway of several companies here.

Powell's furniture store in Fulton St., Brooklyn, was burned this morning. Loss small.

President Ryan and Gen. O'Neill, Fenians, have had a rupture, and Ryan threatens an exposure of bad practices.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—A mass meeting of Irish American citizens who favor the election of Grant and Colfax was held to-night at the Cooper Institute. The hall was densely packed and the proceedings enthusiastic. Speeches were made by Senator Conness, General Kiernan, Mr. Leddy and others.

The United States bonded warehouse, known as the Empire stores, located on the river front, near Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, and extending back to Water street, was this evening, together with the contents, totally destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at half a million dollars, the greater portion of which falls on insurance companies. The building was owned by J. Nesmith & Son.

The following firms had goods stored in the warehouse: De Custer & Col, 300 bags of coffee; Becker & Co., 1500 do.; Charles Deeling, several hundred bales of India rubber. Quite a number of other firms had goods stored in the building. The origin of the fire is unknown. The insurance cannot be ascertained to-night.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—In the race on the Union Course to-day, for $2000, mile heats, best three in five, Lady Thorn beat Mountain Boy in three straight heats. Time: 2.24, 2.24¼, 2.27¼.

ALBANY, Sept. 30.—A telegram from Canal Commissioner Dorn, dated Fort Edward to-day, states that the break in the Champlain Canal is all repaired.

From Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 30.—The Senate committee appointed to investigate the action of the Board of Registration, reported yesterday that the Board of Registrars, of which William Baker is Chairman, has given instructions to the various boards of supervisors throughout the State that they are wholly unwarranted in theory, and entirely beyond the law of registration; that their action in refusing to recognize naturalization papers from the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh District Courts was wrong, the board having no right to pass upon the validity of a judicial act, and these instructions deprive persons of the benefit of article 99 of the constitution, which deprivation is unjust and clearly against the constitution. The report was adopted. Senator Bacon's bill confining registrars within the law passed to a first reading and made the special order for to-morrow.

From Canada.

OTTAWA, Sept. 30.—Sir George E. Cartier and Hon. Mr. McBenzall have been formally appointed delegates to England on the subject of the northwest territory. They sail on the 3d proximo. The subject of the transfer of this territory was under consideration at the Cabinet Council last night.

Senator Aikens has been offered a seat in the Cabinet, rendered vacant by the appointment of W. P. Howland to the Lieutenant Governorship of Ontario.

Montgomery County Fair.

NORRISTOWN, Sept. 30.—The annual exhibition of the Montgomery Agricultural Society, which opened to-day, is the best agricultural exhibition ever given in this county. Heydrick's steam plough is on the ground, and will show its superiority to-morrow by actual work in the field.

From Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—E. V. Robbins, President of the Board of Trade, has failed. His liabilities amount to between $75,000 and $100,000. He to-day offered his resignation as President of the Board, but it is doubtful whether it will be accepted.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE

LONDON, Sept. 30, midnight.—The following dispatch was received from Madrid, dated to-night:

General Pavia has arrived here. He was badly wounded in his battle with the revolutionist forces. The royal arms have been removed from the public buildings by the soldiers. The citizens everywhere fraternize with the army, and buildings in several quarters of the city are illuminated. The Queen of Spain has arrived at Bayonne. M. Mon, one of the Queen's Councillors, who accompanied her Majesty on her recent visit to Biarritz, has resigned.

From Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Sept. 30.—The cricket match was concluded to-day, the result being as follows: All England eleven, first innings, 109; second innings, 71; total 180. United States twenty-two, first innings, 39; second innings, 37; total 76.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE FEAST OF THE TABERNACLES.—Last evening the Jewish festival entitled the Feast of the Tabernacles commenced, yesterday being the 14th day of the seventh month, Tisri. It is substantially the Arbor Festival, called in Hebrew Chag Hassucoth, named by some, also, Chag Hassiph—the Feast of Gathering, or Feast of Autumn. According to the Talmud the most essential part of the huts or arbors meant is the roof, which must be loosely covered with green or dry branches, so as to admit the rays of the sun sparely. During these seven days each Hebrew, during divine service, takes in his hand a palm twig, Lulab; a handsome fruit of a tree, Esrog; a twig of myrtle, Hadas; and of a willow, Arbe Nachal, called the festive bouquet (Arbaah Minim). On the seventh day of the feast (Hoshana Rabba) is added another bunch of willow twigs.

As to the precise meaning of this composition the Jewish theologians are not united. Some believe it to be a sign that, before God, the noblest and the meanest are alike; others declare it to mean the four principal parts of the human body—the heart, the trunk, the eyes, and the lips, which all should be consecrated to the service of the Lord. The two first, the 15th and 16th day of Tisri, and the two last, the 22d and 23d, are whole feasts, (Mikra Kodesch); the five intervening days only half-feasts (Chol Hammoed), the same as Easter. The two last days, as the close of the feasts of the year, are called Sheminih Azereth, and as with the last day closes the fifty-fourth week (Vesoth Haberachah), and the reading of the Pentateuch is yearly completed, this last day is given peculiar significance and festive pleasure as Simchath Thora, or the Joy of the Law.

Interesting services, markrd by much solemnity, were held in the different Jewish synagogues, as follows:—Adah Jeshurun, New Market street, near Noble; Bethel Eweth, Franklin street, near Green; Beth Israel, Crown street, near Vine; B'nai Israel, corner of Fifth and Catharine streets; Kenneseth Israel, Sixth street, above Brown; Mkoe Israel, Seventh street, above Arch, and Rodef Sholem, Juliana street, near Wood.

CHIVALROUS DEMOCRACY.—Last night a fracas occurred in Frankford, resulting in the shooting of two policemen, and in a citizen being badly beaten. A Rebel Democratic organization was parading through the streets, and as they passed the headquarters of the Grant and Colfax Club, on Main street, sent up a yell for their standard-bearers, Seymour and Blair. Patrick Salmon, one of the Seymourites, drew a revolver, which he flourished over his head.

Policemen Horrock and McClintock made an effort to secure the rioter, when he aimed and discharged the weapon at Horrock, the ball lodging in the back of the head. Not content with this, he fired another load, the contents entering the face of McClintock. Both patrolmen were then knocked down and outrageously beaten. John Martin, a citizen, was also severely beaten by the mob. The injured men were taken to their homes. Subsequently Salmon was arrested and locked up in the Station.

As the Second Ward Tanners' Club was passing Twelfth and Ellsworth streets last night, a shot was fired into the ranks by some Democratic demon, but missing the mark for which it was intended, struck a little girl residing in the vicinity. Her condition is such that her recovery is doubtful. A man was arrested on the charge and locked up in the Seventeenth District station house.

PRESS CLUB MEETING.—A special meeting of the Philadelphia Press Club was held yesterday afternoon, to take action on the death of Charles H. Graffen, late a member of the organization, William V. McKean, Esq., President, in the chair, and A. W. Frick, Esq., Secretary. After remarks from several of the members in reference to the many good qualities of the deceased, a committee of five, consisting of Stephen N. Winslow, William Runkle, Joseph Robinson, A. W. Frick, and William Anderson, was appointed to prepare a memorial of their late fellow-member, to be entered on the minutes of the club. A motion that the club in a body attend the funerals of Mr. Graffen and Mr. Robert P. King, also a member, was agreed to, and the meeting adjourned.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5·56	MOON RISES	
SUN SETS	5·43	HIGH WATER	2·14

MOON'S PHASES.

OCTOBER.	D.	PHILADELPHIA, H.M.	WASHINGTON, H.M.
Full Moon	1	3·11 ev.	2·50 ev.
Last Quarter	9	1·25 mo.	1·06 mo.
New Moon	15	6·12 ev.	5·53 ev.
First Quarter	23	4·53 mo.	4·34 mo.
Full Moon	31	6·16 mo.	5·57 mo.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES,
JOSEPH C. GRUBB,
JOHN D. TAYLOR, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Europa	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 18
Atalanta	London	New York	Sept. 19
Etna	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 19
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 22
Bremen	Southampton	New York	Sept. 22
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 22
C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 23
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 23
Austrian	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 24
Hammonia	Southampton	New York	Sept. 25
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 25
Ville de Paris	Brest	New York	Sept. 26
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 26
Java	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 26

FOR EUROPE.

Malta	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 1
Hermann	New York	Bremen	Oct. 1
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 3
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Oct. 3
Hibernia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 3
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 3
Wm. Penn	New York	London	Oct. 3
Westphalia	New York	Hamburg	Oct. 6
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 6
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 7
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 10
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 10

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Morro Castle	New York	Havana via Nas.	Oct. 1
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 1
Grenada	New York	Vera Cruz	Oct. 1
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Oct. 2
Santiago deCuba	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 5
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Oct. 6
Columbia	New York	Nassau	Oct. 8
StarsandStripes	Philada	Havana	Oct. 20

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr John Compton, Childs, Somerset, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Boston, Smith Newport, do.
Schr R. H. Huntley, Nickerson, Providence, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr H. T. Hedges, Franklin, Fall River, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Michigan, Pickering, Salem, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr Florence, Rich, Boston, Hammett & Neill.
Schr J. S. Bragdon, Newcomb, Portsmouth, Captain.
Schr F. L. Porter, Small, Boston, Captain.
Schr A. V. Burgen, Thompson, Boston.
Schr Sidney Price, Townsend, Salem.
St'r Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r H. L. Gaw, Her, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Thos Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. barque Sir Colin Campbell, Munay, 28 days from Ivigtut, Greenland, with kryolite to Pennsylvania Salt Co.—vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Swed. barque Maria Margaretha, 92 days from Iquique, with nitrate of soda to Powers & Weightman.
Br. barque Augustina, Watt, 28 days from Ivigtut, Greenland, with kryolite to Pennsylvania Salt Co.—vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Br. barque Josephine, Hilton, 6 days from Boston in ballast to E. A. Souder & Co.
Br. brig Anna, Morrow, 24 days from Savanna la-Mar, with logwood, etc., to H. F. Wetzlar & Co.
Brig Mary J. Williams, Lyons, 15 days from Sagua, with sugar to John Mason & Co.
Brig C. V. Williams, Thomson, 9 days from Trinidad, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh.
Schr Everglade, Leland, 3 days from New York, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Arthur Rowe, Storer, 13 days from Norfolk, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr Mahaska, Fickett, 3 days from New York, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr John Beatty, Price, 10 days from Norfolk, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr Hebe, Jackson, 2 days from Pocomoke river, Md., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr J. H. Marvel, Quillin, 5 days from Laurel, Del., with lumber to Moore, Wheatley & Cottingham.
Schr Mahlon, Evans, 3 days from Barren Creek Springs, Md., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Cooper, Lowe, 4 days from Wicomico river, Md., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna Creek, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.
Schr W. C. Burnite, Durborough, 1 day from Camden, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr F. L. Porter, Small, from Boston.
Schr R. H. Huntley, Nickerson, from Providence.
Schr Boston, Smith, from Providence.
Schr H. T. Hedges, Franklin, from Providence.
Schr Everglade, Leland, from New York.
Schr John Compton, Childs, from Fall River.
Steamer H. & J. Baker, Cole, from Norfolk, to Sellers, Brodder & Co.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Mayflower, Robinson, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW.

Schr J. W. Webster, from Sagua, and two barques, unknown.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Foreign and coastwise arrivals for the month of Sept., 1868, as compared with the same period in 1867:—

	1868. For.	1868. Coast.	1868. Total.	1867. For.	1867. Coast.	1867. Tot
Ships	4	1	5	5	1	6
Steamships	3	...	3	3	...	3
Barques	19	2	21	20	1	21
Brigs	24	33	57	21	30	51
Schooners	21	1194	1215	5	944	949
Sloops	...	795	795	...	814	814
Steamers	...	378	378	...	345	345
Barges	...	1177	1177	...	298	298
Boats	...	1564	1564	...	2317	2317
Total	71	5144	5215	54	4750	4801

MEMORANDA.

Ship Stadacona, Cassidy, hence, at Londonderry 16th ult., via St. John N. B.
Barque Eliza A. Cochran, Swasey, hence, at Marseilles 14th ult.
Barque Astrea, Edwards, from Bristol for Philadelphia, in Kingroads 18th ult.
Brig Samuel Welsh, Hoecker, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 26th ult., for Zaza—not as before reported.
Brig Marion, Saunders, hence, at Halifax 27th ult.
Schr W. S. Hilles, Burgess, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Steamer New York, Jones, hence, at Alexandria 29th ult.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,

commencing SUNDAY, September 13, 1868, Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and Intermediate Stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A.M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at New Castle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 11.45 A.M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11·30 P. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

The 8·10 A. M. and 7·00 P. M. trains from Wilmington run daily. All other Accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·25 P. M., Express; 8·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

4 8 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3·15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8·15 A. M., 3·15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8·15 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8·15 A. M., 3·15, 3·30, and 6·00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

9 15

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND ALL POINTS NORTH and EAST, and for all Stations on Camden and Amboy and Connecting Railroads, from Walnut street wharf.

INCREASED DESPATCH.

Freight for all way points on the Camden and Amboy, Freehold and Jamesburg, and Burlington County Railroads, forwarded at 12 o'clock Noon.

For Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, Rocky Hill, and all points on the New Jersey and Belvidere Railroads, forwarded at 2½ P. M.

For New York, at 12, 2½, and 5 P. M.

Freight received from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods.

WALTER FREEMAN, Agent,
No. 226 S. Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, Before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day.

7 2 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—Trains between WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE and WASHINGTON AND THE WEST are now run as follows, viz.:—

FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave daily, except Sunday, at 7·00, 7·45, and 12·30 P. M., and 2·00, and 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR ALL WAY STATIONS.

Leave daily, except Sunday, at 7·00 A. M., and 2·00 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR WAY STATION SOUTH OF ANNAPOLIS JUNCTION.

Leave at 6·15 and 7·00 A. M., and at 2·00 and 4·25 P. M.

FOR ANNAPOLIS.

Leave at 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. No trains to or from Annapolis on Sunday.

ON SUNDAY.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave at 7·45 A. M., and 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR WAY STATIONS.

Leave at 7·45 A. M., and 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WEST.

Leave daily, except Saturday and Sunday, at 7·45 A. M., 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

On Saturday at 7·45 A. M., and 2·30 P. M.

On Sunday at 4·30 and 8·45 P. M. only, connecting at Relay Station with trains from Baltimore to Wheeling, Parkersburg, etc.

Through Tickets to the West can be had at the Washington Station Ticket Office at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office of the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line, No. 348 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

For New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, see advertisement of "Through Line."

J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
2 25† GEORGE S. KOONTZ, Agent, Washington.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS—On and after MONDAY, May 20, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train, take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10·20 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate Stations.

At 1·45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2·35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 3·15 P.M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown, and for Sumneytown to North Wales.

At 4·15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for New Hope at Doylestown.

At 5·00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·00 and 11·05 A. M., 2·00 and 8·30 P. M.

11·05 A. M. and 2·00 P.M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1·45 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6·05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·00 and 7·00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·30, 10·45 A. M. and 3·10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES, FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation....$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail.... 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3·00
At 3·30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express.... 3·00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 5·30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30 and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 5·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P.M. for Riverton and 3·30 P. M. for Palmyra.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line Fare $3.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schencks and Eddington.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·00 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare $3·25.

At 1 A. M., Emigrant Line, Fare, $2.

At 1·30 A. M. on Mondays only—New York Express Line. Fare, $3·25.

The 9·30 A. M., and 6·30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·00 6·30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 6·30, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut street, 30 minutes before departure. The cars on Market street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot; Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9·30 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, From Kensington Depot.

At 7·00 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON CO., AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS, From Market St. Ferry (upper side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·31, and 5·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

September 14, 1868. 6 15

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT SEPT. 13, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·30 A. M., 1·00, and	9·00 P. M.
Fast Line	11·40 A. M.
Erie Express	11·40 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	11·00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12·00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running to Williamsport only Saturday night. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1·45 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation ... 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	7·10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	7·10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	5·10 P. M.
Day Express	5·10 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
CAPT. F. D. MAY,
Continental Hotel,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, August 3, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION—Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·52 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45 and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 1·00, and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·10 A. M. and 1·25 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5·00 and 8·00 P.M., passing Reading at 1·10 A. M., 1·34 and 10·10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 2·30 and 5·25 A. M., 9·35 P. M., passing Reading at 4·44 and 7·06 A. M., and 11·40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10·10 and 11·45 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45, 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M. and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M., and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Intermediate Stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·45 noon, 5·00, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal Stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 7 P. M., 11 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on east Market street, at 6·15 A. M., 7·15 A. M., 7·30 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·55 P. M.

On and after Monday, June 15, an additional Train will leave Philadelphia for Media and Intermediate Points at 5·30 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·15 A. M., and going West will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 5·00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take Wearing Apparel only, as Baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

Philadelphia, April 1st, 1868. 4 10

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD, THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, September 14, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	10·40 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·20 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	9·25 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11·30 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·35 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	9·50 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·28 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	10·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	10·15 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	7·00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	7·35 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·00 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train, and 3½ and 5½ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·10 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40 and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40 and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

AMUSEMENTS.

C R I C K E T

AND

B A S E B A L L

EXTRAORDINARY!

Philadelphia vs. All-England.

United States vs. All-England.

ATHLETIC vs. All-England.

These International Matches will open on SATURDAY NEXT, October 3, at 11 A. M., and close on MONDAY, October 12.

FIRST MATCH, October 3, 5, 6.

Twenty-two Americans, of Philadelphia, vs English Professional.

SECOND MATCH, October 8, 9, 10.

Twenty-two of All United States vs. English Professionals.

THIRD MATCH, October 12.

Athletic Nine vs. English Professionals.

TO BE PLAYED ON THE GERMANTOWN CLUB GROUND.

Take cars at Ninth and Green.

Special trains and all regular trains will stop opposite Cricket Field. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Admission to Ground....$·50
Season Tickets.... 2·00
Season Tickets, with reserved seat on covered platform.... 5·00

Tickets for sale at CHAS. W. A. TRUMPLER'S Music Store, No. 926 CHESNUT Street, and at JOSEPH PARKER'S, MAIN Street, Germantown.

The Germania Band has been engaged.

Restaurant and Refreshments on the Ground. 9 31

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

POSITIVE SUCCESS,
POSITIVE SUCCESS,
GENUINE SUCCESS,
GENUINE SUCCESS,
of the Beautiful Legendary Romantic Drama,
UNDINE.
UNDINE.

The theatre entirely crowded from pit to dome with the most intelligent and fashionable audiences of the season. Hundreds of ladies standing. Anxiety of every one to see the

FAREWELL OF BONFANTI,
FAREWELL OF SOHLKE,
FAREWELL OF LITTLE FAIRY SCHLAGER,
FAREWELL OF ALL THE COMPANY.
Immense rush for secured seats!
A GREAT FAREWELL WEEK.
Delight at the
BEAUTIFUL WATER LILY BALLET.
Great enthusiasm over the
CARNIVAL DE VENISE.
Unmistakable pleasure of everybody with the
NEW SONGS FROM BARBE BLEU.
NEW SONGS FROM BARBE BLEU.
MISS ALICE HARRISON,
MISS LILLIE ELDRIDGE,
MISS BESSIE SUDLOW.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MAD'LLE BONFANTI.
SATURDAY—BENEFIT OF MAD'LLE SOHLKE.
Farewell of all the Company. Remember the very last week! Secure your seats!
Popular Admission Price of FIFTY CENTS continues this week.
SATURDAY—ONLY UNDINE MATINEE.
MONDAY—BOURCICAULT'S "FOUL PLAY."

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Begins at quarter to 8.
CONTINUED SUCCESS—CROWDED HOUSES.
ONLY WEEK OF STANDARD COMEDIES.
Mrs. JOHN DREW as LADY TEAZLE.
TO-NIGHT (Thursday), Oct. 1,
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
By Mrs. JOHN DREW and the full Company.
After which, JENNY LIND.
GRANBY GAG....Mr. R. CRAIG
JENNY LIND....Miss FANNY DAVENPORT
FRIDAY—LEAP YEAR.
MONDAY—LOTTA. LITTLE NELL

WALNUT ST. THEATRE, BEGINS AT ¼ TO 8.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Oct. 1,
LAST NIGHT OF ELIZABETH.
MRS. F. W. LANDER
For the last time as
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
FOR THE LAST TIME.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MRS LANDER.
When will be presented Schiller's Tragedy of
MARY STUART, QUEEN OF SCOTS.
In active preparation, Reed's Tragedy of
MARIE ANTOINETTE, QUEEN OF FRANCE.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS
in a NEW PROGRAMME.
SECOND WEEK, AND IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE GRAND DUCHESS.
THIRD WEEK OF THE DUTCH COMEDIAN, JOE EMMETT.
First week of THE TERPSICHOREAN WONDER, MASTER STEVIE ROGERS. 9 28 6t

MR. THUNDER'S CHORAL CLASS WILL hold their FIRST REHEARSAL on WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 7.
A few vacancies yet to be filled. Applicants will please apply to Mr. THUNDER, between 2 and 3 o'clock, at No. 230 S. FOURTH Street. 9 28 6t*

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

FURNITURE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD, AS SOON AS POSSIBLE,

$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE,

t prices much below usual rates.

GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,

THIRTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets,

827 thstu2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL DEPOT, No. 103 S. FIFTH ST.,
(One door below Chesnut street),
ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agency.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards....2 per cent.
" 100 " ....3 "
" 300 " ....4 "

Address all orders, etc., to

STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS of all kinds, and STAMPED ENVELOPES constantly on hand.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1868.

The Canvass in Pennsylvania.

The Democrats of this State have ceased to appeal to the reason or conscience of their fellow-citizens for support. The intelligent and patriotic men who have heretofore acted with their organization, deeply conscious of the fatal blunder perpetrated in the nomination of the shilly-shally Seymour and the bold, bad, blundering Blair, give up the contest, acknowledging that the Democratic party does not deserve success, and that its triumph would be a national misfortune. In this strait the desperate politicians who direct its movements are imitating the infamous policy adopted by Jefferson Davis when he discovered that the triumphant march of the Union armies could not be resisted by the arts of honorable warfare. He called to his counsels incendiaries, pirates, assassins, and scoundrels like Wirz, who were capable of starving thousands of Union prisoners. The Democratic plan of the Presidential campaign is equally discreditable, and, in some particulars, not more humane than the infamous tactics of the fiendish chieftain of the Confederacy. In Pennsylvania the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee is insatiable in his demands for money, money, money!

The rich Democrats of New York have been badgered for contributions as they were never badgered before, and unmerciful assessments have been levied upon Philadelphia contributors to the Democratic treasury. In reply to the remonstrances of the victims of these extortions there is but one explanation—that the means used to carry Pennsylvania in 1867, by fraud, must be again employed in 1868—and that the old coffee-pot naturalization system must be reorganized on a gigantic scale. This is being done at this moment not only in Philadelphia but at all favorable points throughout the State. Nobody will accuse the witless Wallace, who leads the Democratic van, of any special capacity for conducting a political campaign successfully on honorable principles; but as an agent in inciting and arranging frauds upon the ballot-box he cannot be excelled. He can convert no voters, but looking lovingly at his famous coffee-pot, he can triumphantly exclaim, "No witch's caldron ever exercised so potent an influence over the affairs of mankind as this humble utensil in my master hand!" The Republicans must expect frauds to the right of them, frauds to the left of them, frauds in every county, and frauds in every precinct where it is possible to perpetrate them. The money wrung from reluctant contributors is being expended with a lavish hand in securing naturalization papers, by fair means or foul, and in preparations to contest the majestic demonstration of the sentiment of the State which honest and patriotic citizens will give on the second Tuesday of October, by a shameful display of the most infamous form of partisan chicanery.

In 1867 these frauds were naturally accompanied by the worst of crimes. They were based on false oaths, and the criminals most deeply implicated did not hesitate to attempt to conceal their guilt by perpetrating one of the most atrocious murders ever committed within the boundaries of this Commonwealth. It is surprising that any of the Courts, which are supposed to be the conservators of justice, can be induced, either by acts of commission or omission, to connive at the schemes to fasten upon the State and nation odious and obnoxious candidates. But we trust that the popular indignation aroused by the base acts of our political adversaries will render all their schemes fruitless. Good citizens of every shade of politics should combine to rebuke the unprincipled tricksters who tamper with the very foundations of government, and to demand that the nation shall be ruled in the mode desired by a majority of legal voters, and that the gravest questions which affect the destiny of the human race shall not be decided by crimes and frauds that no honest man can countenance.

The real meaning of the Camilla massacre is stated by a correspondent, writing from that scene of murderous action, to be that the Democratic Rebels of two or three Georgia counties have resolved that no Republican meetings shall be held within their boundaries! This resolution is in strict accordance with the cowardly and tyrannical nature of the Southern Democracy. Above all things they fear the truth. Their whole partisan superstructure is built on fraud, force, and ignorance, and they know full well that it will tumble into ruins if it is exposed. Descending to the mean expedient of seeking the votes of the freedmen whom they intend to disfranchise at the first opportunity, they desire to prevent a single word of explanation; and their aristocratic leaders also know that as soon as the poor Southern white men understand how much they were oppressed by the slave oligarchy they will become devoted adherents of the Republican party. It is unnecessary to comment upon the cruel and tyrannical spirit displayed in this systematic effort to prevent by murderous means the dissemination of political intelligence. Great as is the crime, it is but a natural offshoot of the inherent wickedness of the men who desire to revive a new rebellion on a gigantic scale, under the friendly auspices of Seymour and Blair.

The Detection of Frauds.

In accordance with the rule allowed by the Supreme Court yesterday, The Evening Telegraph despatched its reporters to the office of the Prothonotary, and we are enabled to lay before our readers this afternoon the first instalment of names of our naturalized citizens. It is with peculiar pleasure that we make this announcement. The Democracy appreciated immediately the great value which such a list would be as a preventive of fraud, and consequently attempted to prevent its securance. But the law of the subject is well established, and common sense united with it, caused Judge Sharswood to grant the application. We would now make a few practical suggestions as to the use to which these names should be put. We would suggest that the City Executive Committee of the Republican party should direct the various ward and precinct committees to secure a copy of these lists as published, and place it in each of their precinct books. By this means each precinct will be able to know who claim to be aliens in their midst. From the evidence so far received, and a number of cases exposing the manner in which the frauds are being committed, a sample of which were published this morning, it will be seen that a good work has been done already. A number of scoundrels who here perjured themselves and attempted to defraud the free citizens of America of their rights, are at present receiving their deserts in the station-houses; and we are gratified to be able to say that, from now until the day of election, every one of them will be arrested, prosecuted, and punished. From the sight of the lists already produced a great number of those who have been naturalized have been vouched for by the same men. All such cases will receive their richly-merited punishment. By proper exertions we think that, to a great extent, this wholesale crime can be detected and prevented, and we feel sure that, from this time forward, the matter will be thoroughly attended to.

The Supreme Court.

By the correspondence given elsewhere it will be seen that Governor Geary has acted promptly in supplying the vacancy upon the bench of the Supreme Court, created by the resignation of Judge Strong. The letter of the latter, which is now made public, is a fitting close to his honorable career as a jurist, and cannot but increase the high estimation in which he is held by the community at large. Judge Williams having received his endorsement, in addition to the unanimous demand of the party which supported him last year at the polls, his appointment will give universal satisfaction.

The Hon. Henry W. Williams, LL. D., the new Justice, is a native of Connecticut, and is now in the very prime of life, being about forty-five years of age. He received a thorough education at Yale College, which subsequently conferred upon him the honorary degree of "Doctor of Laws," and having removed to Pittsburg, he became a student at law in the office of the late Chief Justice Lowrie. In 1843 he was admitted to the bar, becoming the law partner of his former tutor. Judge Lowrie was afterwards appointed by the Governor a Judge of the District Court of Allegheny county, and in 1851 was elected Chief Justice of the State. At the same time his former pupil was elected to fill the position formerly occupied by him. In 1861 Judge Williams was re-elected an Associate Law Judge of the District Court of Allegheny county, without any organized opposition. Previous to going upon the bench he achieved an excellent reputation as a practitioner; and since his elevation to a judicial position he has more than maintained it. As a lawyer he is methodical and accurate; as a judge fearless and upright, possessing the happy faculty of discerning at once the justice of a cause, notwithstanding the difficulties and quibbles by which it may be obscured. Although his disposition is modest and retiring, he is extremely sociable in his relations with the members of the bar, and enjoys a rare popularity, where he is known, with people of all classes and of all political professions. At the Republican State Convention, held in Williamsport in June of last year, he received the nomination of the party for the position formerly held by Chief Justice Woodward, and it was only through the instrumentality of the unblushing frauds perpetrated by the Democracy in Luzerne county that he was defeated by a small majority. His present term will expire with December, 1869, but at the election of next year we doubt not that he will be triumphantly elected by the people of the State to serve upon the Supreme bench for the full period of fifteen years.

The Troubles of Warrant Holders.

The present arrangement for paying the warrants on the City Treasury is an excellent example of how not to do it. On the 18th of January, 1868, an ordinance of Councils to enforce the prompt payment of city warrants was approved; and with the most benevolent intentions in the world towards the creditors of the city, our law-makers succeeded in tying the hands of the Treasurer so that he is now unable to cash warrants when they are presented, although he may have the funds on hand. The ordinance in question provides that the warrants shall be paid in the order of their presentation, and "in event of the inability of the City Treasurer to pay the same on their first presentation, he shall cause such unpaid warrants to be stamped with the date of presentation and numbers; and he shall then announce to the holders the earliest possible time within which he shall be able to pay the same, and thereafter no new or unstamped warrants shall be cashed until all those stamped have been first paid, and those stamped shall be entitled to be first paid in the order of their numbers." If the Treasurer has sufficient money on hand to pay all the warrants, he is authorized to cash them whenever presented, without regard to their numbers; but practically this provision of the law is inoperative, as there never is enough money in the treasury to cover all the warrants. It was the custom with Mr. Bumm, and all former Treasurers, to put aside a certain sum to cash the warrants of school-teachers and others who are dependent on their salaries for support, but Mr. Piersol is not allowed to exercise this discretion, and he is further bound by the ordinance in question, so that he cannot cash warrants even when he has the money unless they are presented to him *seriatim*, according to their numbers. Thus, there may be sufficient funds to pay say one thousand warrants. The holders of a portion of them have them stamped, and then, for some reason or other, do not present them at the proper time, as is often the case, and the consequence is that the unfortunate holder of warrant one thousand and one is obliged to wait for his money, although the Treasurer may have the money by him at the time waiting for a claimant. Unless the Treasurer, too, has the full amount necessary to cover warrant number one thousand and one he cannot pay it or any portion of it.

A supplement to the above-mentioned ordinance, which was approved Feb. 7, 1868, interprets the section of the said ordinance which relates to the stamping of warrants to refer only to the warrants issued on and after the 1st day of January, 1868.

The effect of this interpretation is that the warrants issued before the 1st of January, 1868, cannot be stamped or paid at all unless there is a surplus in the treasury over and above what is required for the payment of all the stamped warrants, and as such a condition of financial prosperity is not likely to occur very soon, the unfortunate holders of last year's warrants will have to whistle for their money.

The present arrangement has been a source of constant annoyance and trouble to the City Treasurer as well as the warrant holders, and it has entirely failed to correct the difficulty at which it was aimed. Councils will meet this afternoon, and we hope that they will take up this matter at once, and do something practicable in the way of relieving the creditors of the city from the disabilities under which they now labor. There is a large amount of money now in the treasury which cannot be used for the payment of any but stamped warrants, while there are many teachers and others who are either obliged to wait for their money, or else sell their warrants at a heavy discount. Either the ordinance in question ought to be repealed altogether, and the Treasurer allowed to pay the warrants in the order of presentation, as was formerly the custom, or a limit ought to be set to the time in which stamped warrant holders are entitled to the benefits of the existing arrangement.

Welcome to the Boys in Blue.

Philadelphia extends a hearty welcome to the gallant soldiers and sailors who become her guests to-day. The men who saved the Union were no mere machines, who knew nothing, thought of nothing, or cared for nothing but the word of command given by their superior officers: they went down to the battle-field with an intelligent understanding of what they were fighting for, and they made better soldiers because they thought for themselves and comprehended perfectly the meaning of the great conflict in which they were engaged. The Boys in Blue are as true to the cause of the Union to-day as they were when treason inaugurated the reign of bloodshed and aroused the loyal men of the nation to arms in the spring of 1861. The issues of to-day are not less pregnant with meaning, and not less important in their bearing on the future welfare of the Republic, than those which we were called upon to meet when the felon hands of Jeff. Davis and his co-conspirators were raised against the life of the nation. The soldiers and sailors are on the right side now, as they were then, and having conquered treason on the battle-field, their voices, votes, and influence will be given to crushing it finally by an overwhelmning defeat at the ballot-box next November. The demonstration which begins to-day will be one of the most imposing that has taken place in this city since the generalship of Grant reduced the Rebels to submission, and it cannot but have an immense influence all over the country in strengthening the hands of the Republican leaders in their efforts to make the successful General of the Union armies the next Chief Magistrate of an undivided and reconstructed Union. We extend to the Boys in Blue, therefore, a hearty welcome, and we know that our greeting will be seconded by the loyal citizens of loyal Philadelphia.

Seymour's Responsibility.—Judge Kelley, in the course of his recent speech at Spring Garden Hall, in this city, said:—"On the 31st of January, 1861, a Democratic State Convention assembled in Tweddle Hall, at Albany, to consider the impending perils of the Union. No man in that Convention was more prominent than you, Mr. Seymour; no man addressed it with more potential voice. Did you demand the maintenance of the Union at whatever cost, and warn the Rebels that they were involving the country in war and themselves in ruin? Did you denounce the imbecility of Buchanan, the treasonable craft of Black, the bloody recklessness of the Southern leaders? Oh, no! your denunciations were not for these, your political friends; they were hurled at the liberty-loving and law-abiding people of the North. You denounced the resistance of the North to the unconstitutional, unholy, and insatiable demands of the slavery extensionists as 'senseless, unreasoning fanaticism;' and exonerating the Rebels from all blame, you added the assurance of your conviction that we could not conquer them, and advised your friends that to attempt it would be as revolutionary as secession itself. Your words were:—

> "'It would be an act of folly and madness in entering upon this contest to underrate our opponents, and thus subject ourselves to the disgrace of defeat in an inglorious warfare. Let us also see if successful coercion by the North is less revolutionary than successful secession by the South.'

"Do not, my fellow-citizens, history and his own words thus bring home to the Democratic party as a party, and to Mr. Seymour as one of its leaders, the responsibility not only for the debt with which we are burdened, for the taxes so annoying, but also for the anguish we have endured, and for the still fresh and green graves on once bloody fields, covering the bones of brave patriots in whose valor we glory while mourning their loss?"

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CLEOPATRA, ON THE CYDNUS, with spicy gums burning on the ivory deck of her pleasure-barge, was not enveloped in such an atmosphere of voluptuous fragrance as that which surrounds the modern belle who uses PHALON'S "FLOR DE MAYO," the new perfume for the handkerchief. Sold by all druggists. 1t

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 24§

NOTICE.—DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL COMPANY,
TRENTON, Sept. 29, 1868.

On and after October 5, the through toll on anthracite coal will be as follows:—

On that passing through from the outlet at New Hope to New Brunswick, forty-three (43) cents per ton.

On that passing through from Bordentown to New Brunswick, including steam towage:—

From Fairmount to New York, seventy-two (72) cents per ton.

From Richmond to New York, sixty-seven (67) cents per ton.

Without steam towage:—

By barges and boats towed by steam, sixty (60) cents per ton.

By sailing vessels, forty (40) cents per ton.

JOHN G. STEVENS,
9 30 5t Engineer and Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next, at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor.

S. BRADFORD,
5 28tO1 Treasurer.

LECTURE.—REV. A. A. WILLITS will Lecture in Hall northeast corner BROAD and SPRING GARDEN Streets, on THURSDAY EVENING, October 1, at 8 o'clock. Subject—Mental Dyspepsia.

Tickets 50 cents, for sale at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street, and at No. 1018 Arch street. 9 26 5t

OFFICE M'CLINTOCKVILLE PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 427 WALNUT Street
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their Office on TUESDAY, October 6, at 12 o'clock, Noon.

9 25 8t* ALBERT L. KERN, Secretary.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE LARGEST FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN NEW ENGLAND.—Vertical Railways; Apartments with Bathing and Water conveniences connecting, Billiard Halls, Telegraph Office, and Cafe.

7 9tu th s 3m LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors.

OUR GRAND FALL OPENING.

Ring out the intelligence!
  Open the door;
The people are coming
  As never before;
The public are rushing,
  With rapturous burst
Of joy to our opening,
  OCTOBER THE FIRST.

Great piles of Chinchillas,
  And Cheviot Sacks,
And Overcoat Beavers,
  For clever folks' backs;
And, while he's about it,
  Each father enjoys
Getting coats, vests, and trowsers
  For all of his boys.

So low are the prices
  As almost to shock
The crowds of folks pressing
  To look at the stock,—
So great the inducements,
  That good people—all,
Are rushing for clothing,
  To our GREAT BROWN HALL.

ROCKHILL & WILSON

RESPECTFULLY PAY THEIR REGARDS TO THE PUBLIC,

Inviting the Soldiers, the Sailors, and everybody else to come and buy just as much FALL CLOTHING as they want.

GREAT BROWN CLOTHING HALL,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

CLOAKS.

CLOAK OPENING.

THURSDAY, October 1, 1868.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER

Respectfully announce their display of

PROMENADE AND OPERA CLOAKS,
SACQUES, CIRCULARS,
AND SUITS AS ABOVE.

By the employment of acknowledged taste, and with increased facilities in this Department, combined with the advantages of a cheap location for conducting our business, we are prepared to offer decided advantages to buyers.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,

9 30 2t ABOVE WILLOW.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ISSUED THIS DAY.

MRS. DAVIS' NEW NOVEL.

DALLAS GALBRAITH.

BY MRS. R HARDING DAVIS.

Author of "Margaret Howth," "Waiting for the Verdict," etc.

8vo. Fine Cloth. Price, $2·00.

"One of the best novels ever written for an American magazine."—Philadelphia Morning Post.

"The story is most happily written in all respects."—The North American.

"As a specimen of her wonderful intensity and passionate sympathies, this sustained and wholly noble romance is equal or superior to any previous achievement."—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

For sale by all Booksellers, or will be sent by mail, free, on receipt of price.

Published by J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
Nos. 715 and 717 MARKET Street,
10 1 ths2t PHILADELPHIA.

AMUSEMENTS.

[For additional Amusements see Third Page.]

MUSICAL FUND HALL.
CARL SENTZ'S
GRAND ORCHESTRA MATINEES,
EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FROM Oct. 11.
Subscription Tickets, admitting to thirty Concerts..$5.
Package of four Tickets..............................$1.
Single Admission......................................50 cents.
Can be had at Boner's store, No. 1102 Chesnut street, where engagements may be made for Concerts, Commencements, Private Parties, etc. 10 1

FUGUET & SONS'
STANDARD CIGARS,

Retailed by leading grocers and dealers, $5 to $8 per hundred; each box trade-marked.

Under "MARIANA RITA" brand, nineteen varieties—genuine 'ALL HAVANA" CIGARS, the leaf our importation.

Under "FRA DIAVOLO" brand, five varieties; all high grade "HAVANA-FILLER" CIGARS.

We continue our importations of HAVANA CIGARS by each direct Havana steamer.

S. FUGUET & SONS,
10 1 15t 5p No. 22 S. FRONT Street.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN

UNION LEAGUE MEETINGS,

BROAD STREET,

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1868,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK P. M.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION

OF OUR

Soldiers, Sailors, and Citizens.

ADDRESSES BY OUR

DISTINGUISHED COMMANDERS

AND

WAR GOVERNORS. 10 1 2t

1105 CHESNUT STREET—NATIONAL CLUB ROOMS.

A meeting of the different committees for feeding "Boys in Blue" at National Hall, 1st and 2d October, reported progress.

The patriotic ladies of the Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon are at work at National Hall, and will be ready to feed the "Boys in Blue" to-morrow morning commencing with breakfast. The different commanders will procure tickets for the men of their command of General Charles H. T. Collis, Room No. 3, reception room, Continental Hotel.

HENRY D. MOORE, Chairman.
THOMPSON REYNOLDS, Secretary.

The Committee on Supplies report receiving further contributions to feed the "Boys in Blue:"—

W. B. Thomas, flour; James Steel, flour; Miss H. D. Moore, ham; George Fox, ham; a lady friend to soldiers, cheese and crackers; children of Mrs. Mattison, 1 bag beans; Darrah & Elewell, hams.

The Committee on Supplies for the "Boys in Blue" acknowledge the following contributions per J. C. Darrah, to be spent in provisions:—

H. Winsor, $10; S. & J. M. Flanagin, $25; A. D. Spear, $5; Darrah & Elewell, $25; Githens & Rexsheimer, $15; Koons, Schwartz & Co., $15; John T. Lee & Co., $10; D. S. Stevens & Co., $10; J. Lewis & Bro., $20; G. W. Bernadou & Bro., $10; cash $1; M. Riley, $1·75; Emilie Folsom, $2; J. Carstairs, hams.

JAMES B. RONEY, Chairman,
T. REYNOLDS, Secretary. 1t

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.

ORDER No. 18.

I. The Club will assemble FRIDAY, October 2, 1868, at 6·30 P. M., SHARP, to participate in the Grand Torchlight Procession in honor of the Boys in Blue.

II. This being the great demonstration of the GRANT AND COLFAX CAMPAIGN, every member will be expected to be in line.

III. The order to RETURN OUR TORCHES TO HEADQUARTERS must be complied with in time for this parade.

By order of
BENJAMIN L. TAYLOR,
Chief Marshal.

EZRA LUKENS, } Assistant Marshals.
HENRY TODD, } 10 1 2t

NOTICE.—"BOYS IN BLUE," TENTH WARD.

At a stated meeting of the line officers of the 'Boys in Blue," Tenth Ward, held last evening, the following Field Officers were elected:—

Colonel—ROBERT L. ORR, late Colonel 61st P. V.
Lieutenant-Colonel, JOHN W. WEARING, late Color Sergeant, 2d Prov. P. V.
Major—MATTHEW MOORE, late Captain 183d P. V.
Adjutant—F HAVILAND, late First Sergeant Co. G, 4th Penn. Cav. 1t*

COMPANIES A AND B, EIGHTH AND NINTH PRECINCTS, will form at the Precinct House, TWENTY-SECOND and VINE Streets at 7 o'clock A. M., *sharp*, 2d inst., and proceed to Regimental Headquarters BROAD and RACE sts., where the remaining companies will form. By order of ROBT. L. ORR, Colonel Commanding.

F. HAVILAND, Adjutant. 1t*

CURTAINS.

CURTAIN ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscribers are now receiving their

FALL IMPORTATIONS

OF

RICH CURTAIN FABRICS

FOR

PARLOR, CHAMBER, AND LIBRARY.

WINDOW CURTAINS

AND

FURNITURE COVERINGS,

COMPRISING

FRENCH SATINS AND BROCATELLES,
ROYAL TAPESTRIES,
SILK TERRY AND COTELINES,
WOOL TERRY, REPS, DAMASKS, ETC.

ALSO,

Just Opened, direct from the Manufacturer,

Embroidered Lace Curtains,

NEW DESIGNS,

From the lowest to the highest quality—some of them the RICHEST MADE.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.
EMBROIDERED MUSLIN CURTAINS.
JACQUARD AND MUSLIN DRAPERIES
VESTIBULE CURTAINS, in great variety.
CARVED, PLAIN, GILT, AND WALNUT CORNICES.
WHITE AND COLORED SHADES.

Experienced and reliable workmen superintend our Upholstery Department, and every effort is employed to give satisfaction and secure promptness in fulfilling the orders entrusted to us.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,

9 24 thstu10trp PHILADELPHIA.

NEW CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

DUFFIELD ASHMEAD.
No. 724 CHESNUT STREET,

Has just received a choice selection of new CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, which are offered at moderate prices.

FRAMES, in gold and walnut, of every pattern.

10 1 8t No. 724 CHESNUT Street.

N. B. BOOK, STATIONERY, and PICTURE STORE.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 85p§

FIFTH EDITIO

EUROPE.

Spain under the Rule of a Pro sional Junta—Waiting for Prim and Serrano.

The Paraguayan Wa

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

By Atlantic Cable.

London, Oct. 1.—Madrid is reported qu A Provisional Junta has been organized, w Madoz as President. No measures have be taken looking to the future of the count beyond denouncing the plan for a republ nor will there be any until the arrival of Ge rals Prim and Serrano at the capital.

The battle between Pavia and Serra occurred at Alcola, near Cordova, and w very short, with but few losses on either side.

Paris, Oct. 1.—Advices from Rio Janei received by the steamer which arrived at Nazaire yesterday, announce that the ne installed President of the Argentine Republ Don Domingo F. Sarmiento, has proposed ne tiations for peace between Brazil and Paragu

Hamburg, Oct. 1.—The brig Germania, of t North Pole expedition, has arrived at Berge Norway, on her way back. No results of t voyage have yet been announced.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Wells vs. Delmar.

Washington, Oct. 1.—Commissioner Well who it is said was to prepare an answer to De mar's imaginative article about the enormo deficiencies of the Treasury, is in Connectio and has addressed letters to parties here r questing information upon financial affairs; an if the people are to wait till the schedules a made out here and sent to Mr. Wells, and the compiled by him, they will not be completed ti after the Presidential election.

Delmar's Little Discrepancies.

A discrepancy of only forty millions was de tected in one of Delmar's tabular statements to day by a prominent Treasury official, and th further he analyzed Delmar's assertions, mor blunders were discovered.

Honor to the Dead.

Flowers to decorate Dr. Gurley's coffin we furnished from the White House conservator to-day by permission of the President.

FROM NEW YORK.

Destructive Fire in New York—Th Brooklyn Fire—Receptions for Genera McClellan and Nominations for Georg Francis Train.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

New York, Oct. 1.—About half-past thre o'clock this morning a fire broke out at No. 3 Cortlandt street. The flames were confined t the lower part of the building. The fire origin ated on the first floor, occupied by Olney & Co. dealers in glassware and gas fixtures. The estimate their loss at $10,000, which is full covered by insurance.

Messrs. Raunsh & Co., dealers in boots an shoes, who occupy the second floor, estimat that their stock has been damaged to the exten of $5000 by smoke and water. They are insured. The building, which was owned by Mr. Roberts, was damaged about $5000, but is fully insured.

The Committee of the Brooklyn Board o Aldermen and of the McClellan Legion proceeded to New York this morning, for the purpose of formally inviting General George B. McClellan to visit that city and receive the congratulations of the citizens.

The friends of George Francis Train have called a meeting at No. 68 East Broadway, on Friday evening, to nominate him for Congress.

Among the goods destroyed at the burning of the Empire Stores in Brooklyn, last night, were 300 hogsheads of molasses, 2000 bags of coffee, 800 bags of ginger, 350 bales of wool, 2500 bales of gunny-cloth, 30, hogsheads of sugar, besides palm oil, logwood, etc., in large quantities.

Ship News.

New York, Oct. 1.—Arrived, steamship Siberia, from Liverpool.

New York Stock Quotations—4 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	128	Tol. & Wabash R.	58½
N. Y. and E. R.	47⅞	Mil. and St. P. com	92¼
Ph. and Rea. R.	94¼	Adams Express Co.	53
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	83¾	Wells' Fargo	31¼
Cle. and Pitt. R.	85	U. S. Express	48
Chi. and N. W. com.	88¾	Tennessee 6s, new	68½
Chi. and N. W. pref.	88⅞	Gold	140⅞
Chi. and R. I. R.	102¾	Market firm.	
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	109		

DRY GOODS.

DRESS GOODS AND SILKS.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,

Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,

HAVE NOW OPEN FOR EXAMINATION RARE BARGAINS IN

SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.

1 case Elegant Plain Silks, new shades, at $1·95.
Good Black Silks at $2 and $2·15.
Very Rich Black Silks at $3 and $3·50.
1 case Empress Cloth Poplins, 50 cents.
1 case Empress Cloth Poplins, 75 cents.
1 case Very Rich Epinglines, $1·50.
1 case Silk-Chain Epinglines, $1·75.
Rich Chameleon Poplins, 50 and 75 cts.
Rich Silk Serges, 50 cents.
Very Elegant New Wool Plaids, 75 cents.
1 lot American Delaines, 16 cents.

We are determined to keep our stock of

DRESS GOODS

So large and attractive, and the price of every article so low as to make it the interest of every lady to make our establishment her headquarters for shopping. 1t

FOURTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Movements of the English Cricketers—The European Market Quotations.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Evening's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 1—Evening.—The specie in the Bank of England has increased £36,000 since the last report. Consols, 94⅛ for money and account. American securities firm; 5-20s, 73⅞; Erie, 31½; Illinois Central, 96.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 1.—5 20s firmer at 76¼.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 1—Evening.—Cotton closed firmer. The Havre Cotton market is excited. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 6½d.

LONDON, Oct. 1—Evening.—Sperm Oil, £95.

The English Cricketers.

BOSTON, Oct. 1.—The English cricketers leave this evening by the Norwich and Worcester route for New York, and take the afternoon train on Friday from Jersey City for Philadelphia, where they commence the great cricket match between the All-England Eleven and twenty-two Native American cricketers.

New York Stock Quotations—3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street.

N. Y. Cent. R..........128⅝	Toledo & Wabash... 58½
N. Y. and E. R........ 49	Mil. & St. Paul com. 92¼
Ph. and Rea. R....... 94⅝	Adams Express...... 52
Mich. S. and N. I. R. 83⅝	Wells, Fargo Exp... 31¼
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.. 85	U. S. Express Co.... 48
Chi. and N. W. com 88⅝	Tennessee 6s, new... 68½
Chi. and N. W. pref. 88¾	Gold 140⅛
Chi. and R. I. R......102⅞	Market strong.
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 109	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, OCT. 1

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 Am Gold.............139¾	100 sh Reading........... 46¾
$3000 US 10-40s.cp.........104	100 do....s5&int.. 46·31
18 sh Cam & Am.........128	100 do..........c.. 46⅞
180 sh L Sch R..Sat'y.. 44½	100 do... s5&int.. 47
100 sh Leh Nav........... 23½	100 do...b5&int.. 47⅛
100 do..........b30.. 23½	100 do................. 47⅛
100 sh Penna R.....b60.. 56⅛	500 do...............c.. 47
100 do....60dsa5.. 56	100 do........... 2d.. 47⅛
100 sh N Central......... 49¼	100 do............ls.. 47⅛
100 sh Read R.......b30.. 46 81	600 do...........ls..47 3-16
100 do................ 46·69	200 do.....Sat'y.. 47⅛
100 do.........s30.. 46¾	100 do......Sat'y.. 47⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$100 5-20s '62..rg 108	300 sh Leh N.........s60.. 23½
$5 00 Pa R . m 6s......... 100⅛	114 do..........trf. 23⅝
200 sh Reading............ 47⅛	141 do 23½
300 do.........2d.. 47⅛	31 do.................. 23¾
200 do...b5& nt.. 47⅛	28 sh Leh V R 54½
100 do..........s30.. 47⅛	20 do.................. 54⅝
100 do....s60wn.. 47⅛	100 sh Penna R....b60.. 56⅜
100 sh Coal Ridge Im. 7	100 do...........2d.. 56

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"The Rivals" at the Arch.

A perfect work of art or a perfectly acted play are things that experience forbids us ever to expect to see; and the most fastidious of connoisseurs must derive as large a portion of his pleasure from the exercise of his critical functions as from the contemplation of what is indisputably excellent in an artistic effort. When, however, we do meet with an approximation to perfection it is quite as well to go in for a hearty enjoyment of it as to quibble over the fine points and minor deficiencies. The representation of Sheridan's comedy of *The Rivals* last evening by the Arch Street Theatre company was about as near our ideal of a good play well acted as we think we are likely to see. As regards completeness and finish, it was much in advance of the performances of Monday and Tuesday evenings, and the slight deficiency in harmony between the different characters which we noticed on these occasions was not apparent last night, but the whole five acts were gone through with in the most animated and vivacious manner; and the audience was dismissed at the fall of the curtain in a smiling condition, and with a sense of satisfaction at having witnessed a thoroughly good performance, unmarred by blunders, mishaps, awkwardness, or incompetency. The different characters were remarkably well represented from first to last; and where all are entitled to credit it is unnecessary for us to go into details, so we merely give the cast, as follows:—"Lydia Languish," Mrs. Drew; "Captain Absolute," Mr. Barton Hill; "Sir Anthony Absolute," Mr. Mackay; "Bob Acres," Mr. Craig; "Faulkland," Mr. Everly; "Sir Lucius O'Trigger," Mr. James; "David," Mr. Hemple; "Fag," Mr. Meagher; "Mrs. Malaprop," Mrs. Thayer; "Julia," Miss Lizzie Price. Mr. Craig's "Bob Acres" agreeably disappointed us, for we scarcely thought that he was equal to the task of rendering the part in such a manner as to merit decided commendation. We will have to retract a little of our yesterday's opinion about Mr. Craig's abilities as a genuine comedian, for his acting last evening in the part of "Bob Acres" was intelligent, careful, and, with the exception of a few antics, which were rather out of the line of legitimate comedy, there was no attempt to overdo the matter, and the error, if he erred at all, was on the right side. Mr. Craig's personation of "Fighting Bob," the gentleman who kept a private graveyard, and who killed a man each week, lacked the unctuousness of humor which Mr. Clarke infuses into the part; but it had good points of its own to recommend it nevertheless. In the duel scene, the mortal terror of "Acres" had an air of reality about it, which, however ludicrous it might be to a mere looker-on, was anything but a laughing matter to the hero of the adventure himself. The difference in Mr. Craig's performance last night and on the night previous was just the difference between good and bad acting, or between a careless effort and a conscientious attempt to win applause by striving to deserve it. If Mr. Craig does as well at all times as he did last evening and if he refuses to allow himself to be influenced by the flattery of indiscreet friends, he will advance even more rapidly than he has hitherto towards the position in his profession to which we presume that he aspires, and we shall be among the first to give him credit when he really does a good thing.

Mr. James' personation of "Sir Lucius O'Trigger" would have been improved by a little more richness in the brogue, but this gentleman acted much better than he usually does, and he is entitled to praise accordingly.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ARCH Sheridan's comedy of the *School for Scandal* will be performed this evening. The farce of *Jenny Lind* will be given as an afterpiece.

AT THE WALNUT Mrs. Lander will appear for the last time as *Elizabeth*, this evening. To-morrow Mrs. Lander will have a benefit, when Schiller's tragedy of *Mary Stuart* will be performed.

AT THE CHESNUT *Undine* will be performed only four times more, and then the fine ballet troupe, with Bonfanti, Sohlke and little Schlager, will bid farewell to Philadelphia. On Monday next Boucicault's version of *Foul Play* will be produced.

AT THE AMERICAN there will be an attractive miscellaneous entertainment this evening.

AT HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE the burlesque of the *Grand Duchess of Gerolstein* will be given.

CITY ITEMS.

NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING.—In store and receiving daily; also, new and choice styles in the piece to be made up to order. Great bargains in Summer Goods, ready made or made to order. Style, fit, and workmanship of our garments surpassed by none, equalled by few.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
518 MARKET ST.,
PHILADELPHIA,
AND 600 BROADWAY NEW YORK.

THE annual Fall Sale of American Pictures and Crystal Medallions, from the American Art Gallery, New York (established for the encouragement of artists), commences this evening, continuing to-morrow and Friday evenings, at 7½ o'clock, in Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, by B. Scott, Jr., Auctioneer. The collection numbers 240 gems, all handsomely mounted in fine gold frames, and represented by artists of acknowledged reputation. Those wishing to purchase really fine paintings should attend, as it is a splendid opportunity.

OPEN HOUSE TO-DAY
at WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

OPEN HOUSE TO-DAY
at WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.

CARPETS.—Housekeepers (and especially country merchants and farmers visiting the city) will find it to their interest by calling at J. T. Delacroix's wholesale and retail carpet warehouse, No. 35 South Second street, above Chesnut, before purchasing elsewhere. See advertisement in another column.

ALL FOR $25·00—
A Suit of Customer-made Clothing
at CHAS. STOKES & CO.'S

A WELL-KNOWN FACT—
The Ready-made Clothing at Chas. Stokes & Co.'s is better cut, better made, and better trimmed than any in Philadelphia.
The prices the same as before
THE WAR.

A SPLENDID SUIT FOR $25 00
AT NO. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

FALL OVERCOATS
Fall Overcoats.
Fall Overcoats.
Fall Overcoats.

A splendid assortment of new style Fall Overcoats now ready at
CHAS. STOKES & CO.'S
Customer made.

OPEN HOUSE TO-DAY
at WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—By the use of these Bitters you enrich the blood and give strength to the whole system. Tonic and palatable. No. 602 Arch street and No. 41 S. Eighth street.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, at Hillman's News stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

A PLAIN STATEMENT OF FACTS.—To gentlemen who appreciate the comfort and luxury of good-fitting Boots or Gaiters, we would suggest an early visit to our friend Mr. WILLIAM H. HELWEG, the artistic *cordonnier*, at No. 535 Arch street, next to the corner of Sixth. His accuracy in fitting even the most ungainly feet has secured him a reputation far beyond the generality of his craft. Those who are afflicted with corns or bunions should make a note of this fact. Only the best workmen are employed, and the best material used; *ergo*—he that cannot be pleased with the fit, workmanship, and materials of "Helweg's Boots," had better give up trying, and go barefoot.

OPEN HOUSE TO-DAY
at WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.

TRENWITH has everything that the reader could wish for in the literary line. His favorite Depot at No. 107 S. Third street is completely stocked with Magazines, Periodicals, Illustrated Weeklies of all kinds. News Journals of later dates, Fashion Plates, Funny Monthlies, etc. He furnishes to his patrons the New York papers of the day long before the arrival of the regular mails. He is energetic, and merits the success he is achieving.

TO-DAY,

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1.

FIRST GRAND OPENING DAY.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.

☞ *Our object in having a Grand Opening of Fall and Winter Clothing is simply to give our patrons, and the public in general, an opportunity of inspecting the materials and fashionable styles to be worn this season.*

☞ *Salesmen will be in attendance to answer any inquiries respecting prices, quality, etc., but no one will be ASKED or EXPECTED to make any purchase.*

☞ *Drop in in the course of the day even if you can stay but a minute, and see something of the marvellous preparations we have made for the coming season.*

WANAMAKER & BROWN.
The Largest Clothing House,
Oak Hall,
The Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

HALL—POLK.—On the 30th ultimo, at the residence of Dr. Philip Leidy, No. 480 N. Sixth street, by the Rev. Dr. Henry J. Morton, Mr. J. LADSON HALL, of Philadelphia, to Miss LAURA SUMMERVILLE daughter of the late R. J. W. Polk, Esq., of Winchester, Va. No cards.

DIED.

CRANE.—At Elizabeth, N. J., September 30, the Rev. JAMES B. CRANE.

Funeral will take place from his late residence, at 3 o'clock on Monday, October 5. ***

DICKSON.—On the 30th ultimo, EMMA E., only daughter of James G. and Sarah Ann Dickson.

GRAFFEN.—After a short illness, Monday morning, at 5 o'clock, CHARLES H. GRAFFEN, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the friends of the deceased, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 537 Pine street, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Services and interment at St. Andrews' Church, Eighth street, above Spruce. 2t

LEIPER.—On the 29th instant, at Lapidea, Delaware county, ELIZA F., wife of George G. Leiper, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, on Friday, October 2, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Interment at the Ridley Presbyterian Church.

MORRIS.—At Courtland, Ala., on the 24th instant, Mr. MAURICE MORRIS.

NIXON.—On the 29th instant, MARY LOUISA NIXON, eldest daughter of James M. and Susanna Nixon, aged 18 years 2 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 433 Wharton street, on Sunday, October 4, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Wharton Street Church.

WOLF.—On Sunday evening, the 27th instant, SUSANNA, widow of the late David Wolf, aged 81 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning, October 2, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her daughter, No. 807 Callowhill street.

AMERICAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

☞ *This Institution has no superior in the United States.* 610

POLITICAL.

ORDERS No. 3.

HEADQUARTERS
OF THE
CAMPAIGN CLUB
1860 and 1868.

THE LAST GRAND RALLY!

THE MEMBERS OF THE CLUB WILL ASSEMBLE AT HEADQUARTERS,

BROAD AND RACE STREETS,

ON FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 2,
AT SEVEN O'CLOCK,

To participate in the Grand Demonstration.

Republicans, come in Your Might!

WM. B. MANN,
2t CHIEF MARSHAL.

☞ HEADQUARTERS NEW JERSEY DELEGATION.
BINGHAM HOUSE, Oct. 1, 1868.

Circular:—The following instructions are published for the government of all concerned:—

First. The chiefs of the different delegations from New Jersey, upon arriving in the city, are requested to report in person to these headquarters.

Second. Each Commander will, upon arrival, report to the Chief Marshal the number of men under his command. The officers will march their comrades to Horticultural Hall, which has been secured for the New Jersey Delegations, and have their lamps, lanterns, etc., placed in the basement thereof. To prevent confusion each delegation had better detail some one of their members to have special charge of the property of their Clubs. It is particularly enjoined upon the Clubs not to enter the Building with lighted torches. The Torches must be lighted and extinguished in the street.

For the parade on the 2d the different Delegations and Clubs will form under their respective commanders at 8 o'clock A. M., *Sharp*, and march to Parrish street, east of Broad, where the 4th Division (New Jersey Delegations) will form. They will form in the following order:—The Camden Delegation will take the right, they will form on Parrish street, right resting on Broad, facing south. The remaining Delegations will take position as they arrive, forming on the left of those already in line. In taking up the line of march commanders will be careful to start off promptly, and avoid as much as possible any break in the lines.

For the evening parade the different delegations will form at 7 P. M., *sharp*, in the same order as above, on Broad street, right resting on Spruce street, facing west. The division will then move off, and take position in the main line.

The following gentlemen are appointed on the staff of the Chief Marshal:—

GENERAL JAMES STEWART,
CAPTAIN RICHARD H. LEE,
GENERAL EDWARD JARDERIE,
COLONEL W. E. POTTER,
GENERAL W. S. TRUAX,
CAPTAIN T. M. K. LEE,
SERGEANT ALEXANDER NICHOLLS.

Further appointments on the Staff will be announced in future orders.

General R. McALLISTER,
1t* Chief Marshal.

BONNETS, ETC.

WOOD & CARY.

OPENING OF

FALL and WINTER BONNETS

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1868,

No. 725 CHESNUT Street,

9 29 tfrp

GROCERIES, ETC.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE

Invite the attention of Families returning to the city, and the Public generally, to their FINE STOCK of

FRESH TEAS,

COFFEES,

AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

Which they offer at the lowest cash prices at retail and at wholesale prices by the package.

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,

6 16 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First door above Chesnut street. 4 9§

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 15p

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 81 tf

CHICKERING
Grand, Square and Upright
PIANOS.
DUTTON'S,
9 10 1m4p No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, only at
J. E. GOULD'S New Store,
8 20 3m4p No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

POINT BREEZE PARK RACES.

THE POINT BREEZE PARK ASSOCIATION will give a series of Choice and Select Exhibitions on MONDAY, the 19th day of October next, for the Benefit of their Improvement Fund. Particulars hereafter. The patronage of the public is solicited. 9 31

POINT BREEZE PARK—FRIDAY, Oct. 2, at 3½ o'clock, P. M., mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness. Match for $500. Owner enters s. m. Ruby; George Nugent enters blk. m. Lady Coleman. Admission $1. 1t

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 25 5p

THIRD EDITION

COLONIZATION.

A Stupendous Scheme of Baltimore Rebels Unearthed—How Pennsylvania is to be Carried by the Democracy, and the Election of Seymour Secured.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM BALTIMORE.

A Democratic Scheme to Colonize Voters in Philadelphia—How Ballot-boxes are to be Stuffed—Political Movements.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 1.—This morning the Baltimore *American* exposes an adroit Democratic scheme to colonize Democratic voters in Philadelphia and other parts of Pennsylvania for the October and November elections.

A prominent Democratic worker, who is an employe of the State, and is also one of Governor Swann's aid-de-camps, attempted yesterday to purchase one hundred of the reduced fare tickets which have been issued by the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, for the approaching soldiers' and sailors' celebration in Philadelphia. In this attempt he was foiled, as he could show no authority for the purchase; and attempting to bribe the ticket agent into selling him these tickets, and failing, he ordered one hundred tickets at the full fare for Philadelphia. After obtaining them he left the office. It is said that two hundred Democrats were to leave Baltimore last night and to-day for Philadelphia, there to be assessed as residents, and vote the ticket on the 13th. The assessment offices will be closed in Philadelphia on Saturday, and the managers of the project probably supposed that among the thousands of people who will visit Philadelphia during to-day and to-morrow these two hundred would not be noticed, especially if they could slip them over on soldiers' tickets. A meeting of prominent Democrats was held in Baltimore on Thursday evening last, at Rechabite Hall, for the purpose of raising money to be used in Philadelphia during the campaign. It is rumored that Governor Swann contributed five hundred dollars to the purpose. Those who remember the Governor's record of ballot-box stuffing in the past will not doubt the statement.

The William T. Walters of Baltimore who is published as offering to bet twenty thousand to five thousand dollars that Grant will be elected President is one of our most intelligent, prominent, and wealthy merchants. He has always been a straight-out and active Democrat, possessing great influence, and is now one of the City Finance Committee, with Francis Newcomer, another wealthy, influential merchant, who, like Mr. Walters, offers to bet on Grant, and it is understood that both will vote for him. They are each of them large bondholders, and think these securities safest in Grant's keeping.

The steamer Baltimore, of the Bremen line, sailed for Bremen this morning, full of freight and passengers.

Large numbers of Boys in Blue left here this morning to join the Philadelphia celebration. All were jubilant.

The Republicans had large enthusiastic meetings in several wards last night; they gain strength and numbers unprecedentedly.

The Democrats at elections yesterday renominated most of the existing first branch City Council members.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A False Report.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—There is no truth in the report telegraphed from here that A. M. Lewis of New York city, has been confirmed as Supervisor of Revenue for that district. Commissioner Rollins nominated a Mr. Kirby for that position, which nomination was rejected by Secretary McCulloch, since which time no new nomination was made by Rollins. This nomination is the only one rejected by Mr. McCulloch to date, all others remaining as they were when Rollins left.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Sickness of General Hancock.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—A letter has been received from Carondelet, Missouri, stating that Major-General Hancock has been confined to his bed three weeks, on account of the reopening of the wound he received at the battle of Gettysburg, and it will probably be a month before he will sufficiently recover to return to Washington.

Obituary.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 1.—Jacob Flinn, an old citizen and for a long time Judge of the Criminal Court in this city, died yesterday. Theodore Jones, artist, also died yesterday.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 112; Reading, 95⅝; Canton, 46½; Erie, 46⅞; Cleveland and Toledo, 100⅞; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 84⅞; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 108⅝; Michigan Central, 117; Michigan Southern, 83⅝; New York Central, 128⅝; Illinois Central, 145⅝; Cumberland preferred, 33; Missouri 6s, 9½; Hudson River, 136; 5-20s, 1862, 112; do. 1864, 109½; do. 1865, 109½; do. new, 107½; 10-40s, 104½. Gold, 139½. Money, 5 per cent., and active. Exchange, 8½.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Cotton quiet at 25½c. Flour dull and declined 10@15c. Sales of 8000 barrels State $6·25@8·5; Ohio, $7·70@10·00; Western, $6·15@8·60; Southern, $8·50@12·75; California, $8·80@10·75. Wheat quiet. Corn quiet. Sales of 34,000 bushels at $1·12@1·14. Oats steady at 73c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet at $28·37½. Lard dull at 19½@19¾. Whisky quiet.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 1.—Cloverseed—old, $8·25; new, $8·75; Timothy seed $3·25 for new. Cotton firm; middlings, 24½c. Flour dull and nominally unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn firm; white, $1·20@1·22; yellow, $1·26. Oats firm at 70@77c. Rye firm at $1·40@1·50. Provisions firm. Mess Pork, $30·50. Bacon rib sides, 16½c.; clear sides, 17c; shoulders, 13½@14c. Hams, 21@22c. Lard 20½c.

New York Stock Quotations, 2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R..........127⅞	Pitts. F. W. and Chi. 109
N. Y. and Erie R.... 48⅝	Toledo & Wabash.. 59
Ph. and Rea. R........ 94⅝	Mil. & St. Paul R... 92
Mich. S. and N. I. R. 84	Adams Express...... 51¾
Cle. and Pitt. R........ 85	Wells, Fargo.......... 30¾
Chi. & N. W. R. com.. 88⅝	U. S. Express Co....... 48½
Chi. & N. W. R. prf... 88⅝	Tennessees, new..... 67⅞
Chi. and R. I. R.......102⅝	Gold.....................140
Market strong.	

THE SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK,

N. W. corner FOURTH and MARKET Sts.,

Solicits the accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers, and trades in general. Prompt and careful attention given to the interests of our Depositors and Correspondents.

9 25 1m5p E. S. HALL, CASHIER.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
Manufacturers of WATCH CASES, and Dealer in American and Imported
WATCHES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street,
8 6§rptuths *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

BOYS IN BLUE!

Soldiers and Sailors!

Gathering of the Clans.

The Heroes in Council.

Arrangements, Arrivals, and Adornments.

Enthusiastic Reception and Immense Demonstration.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Sound the bugle! Beat the drum! The soldiers are assembling! The veterans are on the march again, tramping to the City of Brotherly Love, crowned with their well-earned laurels of victory. Veterans in war—heroes in peace. And thus the grand Convention of the Boys in Blue of the United States is being ushered in.

The streets of our city have presented all day a most animated appearance. Nothing like the excitement has ever occurred here in the land, we may say, except that which was exhibited at the celebrated review of the armies at Washington at the close of the war. The delegations, exclusive of those that arrived yesterday, and who reported this morning, number about 5000 men, and have been assigned by General N. P. Chipman to the quarters designated below:—

Chester County, Bingham House.
Lebanon county, Eagle Hotel.
Wayne County, Grant House.
Perry county, Union Hotel.
Snyder county, Soldiers' Home.
Allegheny county, five hundred strong, came in this morning and quartered at Horticultural Hall.
Maryland delegation, Continental Hotel.
Indiana, " " "
Illinois, " No. 857 N. Third street.
New Jersey, " " " "
A delegation of soldiers and sailors also arrived, and quartered at No. 282 S. Third street.
Blair county delegation assigned to Soldiers' Home.
Centre county, Soldiers' Home.
Armstrong county, Soldiers' Home.
Indiana county, States Union Hotel.
Franklin and Cumberland counties, St. Lawrence Hotel.
Warren county, Bingham House.
Elk county, Bull's Head.
Lycoming county, Continental.

Delegations will continue to arrive until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, and officers have been detailed by General Owen for duty at the depots and steamboat landings, to direct them to their proper quarters.

The New York delegation, accompanied by Generals Sickles and Pleasonton, left New York at 11 o'clock, and arrived about 2 o'clock; and as we write "a few carpet-baggers from Massachusetts," a fine-looking body of men, dressed in blue capes and caps, with their carpet-bags in hand, "come to stay," are passing our office. The rear of the delegation is composed of a large number of United States officers, in uniform, etc., headed by a transparency, with the lines as above, and on its side a United States knapsack, with the words, "Our Carpet-bag."

Notabilities.

Among the arrivals so far of distinguished men are ex-Governor Curtin, Governor Salomon, of Wisconsin; Lieutenant-Governor Claflin, of Massachusetts. Generals Sickles and Pleasonton, with the New York delegation this afternoon, and Ex-Governor Hawley, of Connecticut, will be here to-night, together with the other distinguished men who have signified their intention of lending their presence and influence to this great reunion of the scarred and war-worn heroes of the war.

Arrangements and Decorations.

Preparations have been made at National Hall to feed 20,000 of the "Boys" daily. The hall itself is magnificently decorated with the national bunting, draped and gracefully festooned, twining in excellent taste around the galleries and walls; the accoutrements of war, the musket, the sabre, and the sword, relieving and adding new beauty to the *ensemble*.

The draping and adorning of the hall, as also of Independence Square, is under the direction of William H. Wright, Esq., of No. 1411 Chesnut street, and reflects great credit upon him.

The public buildings, stores, hotels, private houses, and shipping on the river all hang out the National banner on this day of rejoicing and welcome; even the atmosphere and weather, which is balmy and pleasant, seem also to join in the general welcome to the "Boys in Blue."

LATER.

THE GRAND RECEPTION.

As we write, the grand reception of the heroes of the war for the Union is progressing in Independence Square, where the scene presented is one that will not soon be forgotten by those participating in it and witnessing it. The Square and its surroundings is one vast, surging sea of enthusiasm.

The meeting of the veterans was called to order about 3 o'clock, by General Charles H. T. Collis, who thereupon introduced his Honor, Morton McMichael, the Mayor of the city. The Mayor then addressed the assemblage as follows:—

Address of Welcome by the Mayor.

Soldiers and Sailors: Standing in the shadow of this venerable edifice, near to the consecrated Hall in which the foundations of our Republic were established, on the hallowed spot where the Declaration of Independence was first publicly proclaimed, and surrounded by these tokens of a vindicated nationality, I proffer to you, in behalf of the loyal people of Philadelphia, who reverence and cherish the Union you manfully defended, an earnest and heartfelt welcome. That welcome has already been expressed in the booming cannon that announced your arrival; in the long processions of your former associates by whom you were conducted hither; in the jubilant strains of music that enlivened your progress; in the mute but eloquent emblems that sparkled with memorials of your merits; in the masses of sympathizing men and women that surged along the streets over which you passed; in the radiant smiles that were showered upon you, and in the loud-resounding huzzas that still linger in your ears; and in comparison with these, any words I might utter would seem tame and spiritless.

Happily, however, even apart from these enthusiastic demonstrations, words are not needed to assure you of the pleasure we feel in having you with us, or of the purpose we hold to give you hospitable reception and entertainment. Many of you have seen, and all of you have heard, that while the war of the rebellion lasted it was our privilege, in an unusual degree, to cheer the Boys in Blue on their march; to provide for them food and rest and helpful comforts; to solace them with tender attentions when sick, and when God willed that they should die here, away from the friends who loved them and the homes which they loved, to soothe their passage to the grave by gentle ministrations and affectionate solicitude. And now that the actual war has been succeeded by a war of ideas, recognizing, as we do, in the motives that have brought you the same patriotic impulses that then inspired you, and believing that the influence of your presence will largely aid in achieving a moral triumph not less important than the triumph that crowned your arms, we rejoice in your coming, and gladly render you thanks and courtesy and service.

Veterans: They who sought to dampen your energies and cripple your efforts in the field; they who denounced the holy war in which you were engaged as an impious aggression, and, in the period of its highest glories, pronounced it a failure; they who in the midst of your toils and sacrifices mocked at and reviled you as hirelings and ruffians; they who would have left you to starve in squalid prisons, and allowed your dead comrades to rot unburied where they fell, and withheld from their widows and orphans the means of a scanty subsistence; they now dare to charge that you "falsely pretend to be soldiers," and that the object of your visit is to perpetrate the worst political crime of which freemen can be guilty. Insolent audacity! Unparalleled effrontery! But I scorn to waste breath in repelling such a calumny. Let the universal acclaim with which you have been greeted; let the glowing testimonials of admiration and respect which have been this day paid to you; let the Governors and the ex-Governors of the loyal States who unite in this celebration; let the delegations of eminent civilians who have come from distant places to do you honor, and above all, let your own mutilated forms and your own scarred visages and your own swelling bosoms, in which the imperishable memories of suffering and success in the past are mingled with sentiments of just indignation in the present, and purposes of stern retribution in the future, be the all-sufficient answer.

Soldiers and Sailors: Speaking for a large majority of my fellow-citizens, I say to you that, notwithstanding this base ascription, we regard your presence here as no less honorable to yourselves, no less ominous to the foe, than was your presence in those grand battles, by sea and by land, to which your valor and the valor of those who wrought and won with you have given a world-wide and enduring renown. When the insane fury of rebellion attempted, by military force, to destroy the national government, you freely offered your lives for its protection; and now that the insane fury of the defeated rebels, stimulated and sustained by the odious incitements of northern allies, once more menaces its integrity, you are anxious to attest your determination to maintain it at any legitimate cost and at every necessary hazard.

It is well that this is so; it is well that the gallant spirits who rushed to the front to rescue the nation when fire and sword were employed against it should again be among its most zealous defenders when false doctrines and evil teachings and revolutionary plottings threaten it with violent disturbance. And with such an array on the side of the right, who can doubt the issue of the conflict? As I gaze on this vast assemblage, composed as it is of the men who stormed Donelson, and scaled Lookout, and penetrated the thick jungles of the Wilderness; the men who marched with Sherman, and rode with Sheridan, and bled with Sickles, and conquered with Meade; the men who sailed and fought with Dupont, and Farragut, and Porter, and Worden; the men who along the sinuous windings of the western rivers, and amid the rocky clefts and wooded ravines of the central mountains, and among the swampy hollows of the southern plains, performed prodigies of daring, and bore with fortitude and patience the pangs of hunger and the ravages of fever, I know that you bring with you the prestige of victory; and I am confident that, as the good and true of all pursuits, occupations and classes participate in your feelings and will join in your action, before the ides of November your great commander will be our chosen President. And when that thrice fortunate result shall have been attained, the peace for which you have struggled and the country yearns—a peace that will be followed by harmony and prosperity in all sections of the land; a peace that will bind up the wounds and assuage the griefs of distracted communities; a peace that will secure to all who dwell upon our soil, of all climes, castes, creeds and complexions, absolute equality before the law—will be permanently settled, and this mighty Empire, compacted and perfected, knit together by indissoluble bonds, and stronger and wiser and better for the troubles through which it has passed, will start afresh on its magnificent career, and under the leadership of the hero-statesman, whose tried courage and approved judgment pre-eminently qualify him for the post, will press forward towards that foremost place among the Powers of the earth to which by its magnitude, its strength, its wealth, its intelligence, its resources, it is fairly entitled.

Again, Soldiers and Sailors, brave defenders and protectors of the flag that in your hands, though often torn, has never been tarnished, again and again and again, I bid you welcome.

General Henry A. Barnum, of New York, was then introduced, and responded to the welcome in the following words:—

Speech of General H. A. Barnum, of N. Y.

Mr. Mayor and People of Philadelphia:—

For the hundred thousand veterans of the war whom you to-day welcome to your far-famed city, I thank you for your kindly greeting. The name of your noble city is cherished by every "Boy in Blue" who survives the war, and your people are enshrined in their hearts.

The loyal bands who hurried to the defense of the capital when treason first flashed its lurid light across the Southern sky, drank at your fountains, ate at your tables, and received your heartfelt God-speed; and the last bronzed veteran of the war, returning to the home he had preserved, partook of your boundless hospitality.

We stand to-day in a sacred presence. Here were born our liberties, and the clangor of yonder bell proclaiming the liberty of America blends in our memories with the echo of the guns of Gettysburg, maintaining that liberty. It is fitting, then, that to-day we should gather here and join with you in the high resolve that the battle-born and battle saved liberty of our country shall pass to our children unimpaired.

Ay, more than this, let us realize that we are a privileged generation. To us has been given the opportunity to perfect the liberty which our fathers established. Already, by the grand victories of our armies, have we established the absolute safety of our Government from armed attack, whether from within or without. It remains for us to so entrench the liberties of our country by righteous and just constitutions and laws, that equal and complete freedom, justice, and civil rights shall prevail throughout the land; and if I know the temper of our grand old army; if I read aright your presence here, my comrades, you will never, *never*, NEVER cease your efforts until the absolute freedom which you enjoy here in Philadelphia is secured to every good citizen of the Republic, in every hamlet of the land, be he millionaire or common laborer, educated or ignorant, white or black.

We have passed the conflict of arms, but are at the height of the battle of principles. But [illegible] we meet the same foe in civil garb, and now [illegible] army South is the Rebel added to the [illegible] Boys in Blue army North. During the war [illegible] whipped the one and the loyal North whipped the other. To-day the allies are joined. To-day every Copperhead North who hissed his hate at the very sight of a Boy in Blue marching to the front, the rioters of New York city, the hotel-burners, the St. Albans murderers, join with the unsubdued traitors South, and, constituting the so-called Democratic party, are forming their lines for November's battle, and forming for the grand attack on this combined enemy of peace and good government are the victorious Boys in Blue and their loyal allies. With poetic justice the leaders of these hosts are chosen. He whose very name is a synonym for all that opposed the war North commands the cohorts of treason, while the great captain who never knew defeat, and to whom armed rebellion laid down its arms, leads the hosts of freedom.

We have seen the Waterloo of armed rebellion. We have yet to see the St. Helena of the spirit of treason. And who doubts that one who sang while war raged the battle hymn—

"Mine eyes have seen the coming of the Glory of the Lord,"

Shall see on November's day the death of the spirits of treason in the overwhelming defeat, the utter rout of our political foes! Gird on your armor, then, my comrades, for the fight; close up your ranks. The spirits of your 300,000 slain and starved comrades look approvingly down upon you, and as you now again feel the magic elbow touch, remember the invocation of our martyr President, spoken on Gettysburg's field:—

"We here rightly resolve that these honored dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

WOULD-BE FRAUDULENT VOTERS NIPPED.—This afternoon, before Alderman Beitler, at the Central Station, Samuel Emery, living in Sixth, above Walnut street, James Hayes, living rear of No. 528 South street, George Wallington, living No. 804 Filbert street, John Little, living No. 117 Wood street, Lawrence Maher, living No. 707 Parrish street, and Francis Adams, living southeast corner of Fifth and Spruce streets, had a hearing upon the charge of an attempt to be illegally assessed in the Nineteenth ward.

Sergeant Alexander, of the Eleventh District Police; John Sanderson, William G. Lamon, Ferdinand Nace and Samuel P. Milligan, testified to their attempt and their subsequent arrest.

Democratic lawyers appeared as their counsel.

Held in $2000 bail each to answer.

Willcox & Gibbs' "Twisted Loop-stitch"
NO.
720
CHESTNUT ST.
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

A SOUTHERN VIEW.

Noble Letter by General Rufus Barringer, who Fought for the Confederacy in Seventy Battles—Why He Supports Grant and Colfax.

General Rufus Barringer has written the following letter accepting the Republican nomination for Elector in the Sixth District of North Carolina. General Barringer is a leading member of the bar of his State, of large means and high social standing. He was opposed to the secession of North Carolina, but after the war had begun, entered the Rebel army, and fought gallantly, rising from the position of Captain to Brigadier-General. Let every voter read it:—

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 21, 1868.—Messrs. William Sloan, S. P. Sherrill, James McDonald, Committee, etc.—Gentlemen:—Yours of the 17th instant is before me, informing me of my unanimous nomination as the Grant and Colfax elector for this district. I have been absent from the State four weeks, and this nomination was made without my knowledge or consent. I did not wish to take an active part in politics. I have avoided committing myself fully to any party. I do not live by office or agitation. But in view of the momentous issue presented by the Democratic party at New York, I go for Grant and Colfax with all my heart, and I accept the nomination tendered. I beg to thank the Republicans of the district for the confidence reposed in me, and to return the committee my obligations for the kind manner in which they have made known to me the wishes of the party. Owing to an affection of my voice, I may not be able to canvass very extensively; but I shall in a few days enter upon the work before me. Meantime I give you an outline of my views, which you can use as you think best.

Early in the summer of 1865 I saw that reconstruction was not impossible, and I resolved to do all I could to promote it. I meant to do so, not with mere lip service, but with an honest conviction and with a heartfelt zeal. Why not? I had once loved the Union. It was the work of our fathers. It had often protected me in foreign and far distant lands. It had given us untold blessings at home. I had opposed the war, but when it came, and I saw no way to save ourselves—no hope to preserve society, but for all to go together and take our chances on the field of battle, I forgot party, and went into it with all my soul. While thus doing my whole duty to my people and to my section, nothing occurred to myself personally to awaken undue bitterness or revenge. I knew what the conflict would be before I went into it. I had cherished no prejudices against the North. I had learned to appreciate her wonderful energy, steadiness of purpose, enterprise, skill, and genius. I gloried in free institutions, but I knew with what fierceness and fury free people always fight. It was after all only a struggle between two opposing theories of civilization, each superior of its kind, but each having characteristics hateful to the other. But with slavery—the great distinctive feature—gone, the superficial differences must gradually disappear. Our theory having gone under, we had no alternative but to adopt the other, and to proceed cautiously and gradually to conform to it, or plunge hopelessly into the vortex of anarchy and strife. I recognized the fact that great wars settle political rights and principles. People said we were not conquered, but overpowered by numbers. But there are always moral causes that give the victor his numbers, and inspire them with fortitude, enthusiasm, and courage to press onward to the death, and until victory crowns their efforts.

What were these moral causes? The unreflective, the selfish, and the vindictive are apt to look only at the surface, and say hate, fanaticism, and the lust of power. But it is a fatal mistake to suppose that these permanently controls the interest of man, guide the destiny of nations, or animate the hopes of the world. Whatever, then, the moral causes were that triumphed in the conflict, they must go on to conquer, until they reach their just and legitimate results. The millions that prayed and fought and perished for them will not, after all this, stop at any half-way house, or turn back in defeat and disgrace. Until these results are reached there can be no repose. Resistance reanimates them. But once reached, all settle down, and the work of peace truly begins. Passions die out. The wounds of war are healed. Society is reconstructed on its true basis. Virtue and intelligence resume their sway. Rents made in laws, constitutions, and in all prescriptive rights are peacefully bound up, and the new guarantees become political landmarks.

Now, all admitted that it was the Republican party that triumphed in the war. Here at the South it was ever charged that it was the essential elements of a Black Republicanism that were at work North that elected Mr. Lincoln, that organized the Union armies, and that led them finally to victory. The great bulk of the Democrats North, who entered the Federal army, became Republicans. In May, 1865, the Democratic party was politically dead, and the distinctive tenets of Republicanism were practically recognized all through the North. For myself, I always felt that these theories lay at the bottom of the Revolution. I did not dread them to the extent of others, and I was always willing to compromise our troubles, if I could have believed that the Southern people were only in a temper to accept just results. I knew they were not, and I was willing, rather than subjugation, to fight for their sake. But when that overwhelming calamity came, I said promptly and frankly, accept the results of our defeat, adopt Republican theories, and proceed in our way and time to conform to them. I will be frank now, and admit that the progress of the war, and especially my own experience in the army, dispelled in some measure prejudices I had against the masses, and especially colored people. As a Southron born and as a Confederate officer I never can forget the fidelity and devotion of the humbler class of whites and of the slaves in our midst. Though it comes from myself, I will say it:—If the politicians and upper class at home, who had all at stake, had done their duty, like those in the army, the result might possibly have been different. Through four terrible years I for one never missed a tour of duty, except when wounded, on leave, or in prison. Nor did my men desert me. No member of my old company was ever so much as tried by a general court martial. My regiment was pronounced in official reports "a pattern for others." My brigade entered upon the campaign of 1865 with thrice the numbers of any other in the service, and in the day of trial thirty officers and over two hundred men sealed the last Confederate victory with their blood. Let those who enjoyed bomb-proofs and civil offices, while brave and true men battled at the front, call me what they please, I am bold to say that the lesson of all our troubles has given me more faith in the humbler American freeman, more confidence in liberal institutions, and, I am not afraid to say, more respect for even Black Republican principles. I am not ashamed of the cause for which I fought, nor of the part I played in the war. But as God in His mercy spared my life through seventy and odd actions on the field of battle, through three dangerous wounds, and through scenes of death in camp and in prison more terrible than fields of conflict, I trust I have lived to learn at least something by experience, and that I may ever have the nerve and independence to declare for the right. No man cherishes more than I do the heroic courage of the Southern people, and the noble sacrifices made by the great majority of all classes for our cause. Over the graves of our fallen dead I will ever shed tears of affection. For surviving soldiers and all true Confederates, I shall delight to wreathe chaplets of fame, and hang around their names the bright *immortelles* of honor and renown. This is all I owe to the past. A bleeding, agonizing country lies before us—in the throes of revolution. I now look mainly to the future, and the chief question is, how can we escape the new dangers threatening us?

Go back three years; can any man doubt it would have been better for us to have voluntarily conceded negro suffrage in 1865? This would have broken the force of the revolution. It was all I then advised, and I feel confident it was all the Republican leaders and masses then expected. But I ever said, that unless this much was conceded, more and worse must come, and come, too, in a form and under circumstances deeply humiliating to our people, and dangerous to the peace of society. But our leaders said no! Concede nothing! And they resorted to the most desperate means to induce the people to reject everything. The Howard amendment was scorned throughout the South, and in this State even the new Constitution, framed under the policy of Mr. Johnson himself, was voted down. At last, after the spirit thus shown, Congress was forced to act, in order to open the way for the ideas that had triumphed in the war, for the protection of those who embraced them, and especially for the protection of Unionists and four millions of freedmen, still threatened with black codes and other hostile legislation. The Howard amendment had left suffrage to the States, just as the conservatives desired. That rejected, Congress proceeded to pass the reconstruction measures. These measures were not unconstitutional; nor were they designed as punishments. The time had passed for punishments. The Northern theory of the Constitution always favored coercion. The Southern Whigs believed in it until they were befogged by secession. Coercion was made good on the field of battle, and with it followed all the rights incident to successful war. But if this is not so, still the fact remained that we were a conquered people, and it was worse than folly for those who set out by inaugurating unsuccessful war to dictate terms to the conqueror. The truth is, no written constitution can stand the test of civil war. The Confederate Constitution was shattered ere six months, and by the very men who now denounce Congress for usurpations.

But these acts were passed—conferring universal negro suffrage, and they have now been executed. Where are the terrible evils, the horrors of St. Domingo, so fearfully looked for? Where the confiscation, the negro social equality, the mixed schools, the proscription and the negro supremacy so loudly predicted? Southern whites all vote, and only a few ex-officials are excluded, probably temporarily, from holding office. There is no negro supremacy. Every State, district, county, city, town, and village in the land is governed by white men, and always will be. If carpet-baggers, scalawags, and negroes hold power, it is only because the whites, under the advice of misguided leaders, refused to vote, or, worse still, fell into the snare of a white man's party. The only difference is, these "new men" have given us the "results of the war" all at once; and with the plough-share of reform they struck deep into the musty institutions, habits, and customs to which we have clung while all the world was marching onward in the path of progress. Probably it is best that it is so, as these results were destined to come sooner or later. There is no doubt that in the end the South will advance rapidly under the impulse given her by conforming at once to the new order of things. In North Carolina public credit has already greatly improved.

Again, the leaders charged that nothing would satisfy the radicals; and that, after all, the States would not be admitted. Every State adopting a constitution is back in the Union; civil government is re-established; law and order again prevail. There are no such outbreaks and riots as those in New Orleans and Memphis occurring prior to the adoption of negro suffrage. These facts fully vindicate the soundness of Republican principles. And they vindicate the wisdom and good faith of Congress. Providence seems at last to smile upon us. With a fair crop planted, and better worked than ever before, we have good seasons, and hope for the return of prosperity and plenty.

The only drawback to all this is the spirit of revolution spread abroad over the whole land by the action of the New York Convention of July last. That body revived in spirit, as well as in name, the Democratic party of 1860-61. The same old secession and Copperhead leaders were there, supported by a class of Whig politicians from the South, who, after the war broke out, and the secessionists became odious, managed to ride into power, but who are now under the ban, and therefore discontented. These desperate leaders, taking advantage of the temporary prejudices raised by the reconstruction measures, and especially negro suffrage, have not scrupled to throw down again the gauntlet of war. In their platform they solemnly declare all the Reconstruction acts of Congress, though passed in strict conformity to the Constitution, "unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void." They nominated for President Horatio Seymour, who, as Governor of the great State of New York, in 1863 pandered to a Democratic mob that held the city of New York for three days, and was only put down by the General Government—a mob that burnt negroes, hung them to lamp-posts, and sacked and fired orphan asylums. They put up for Vice-President General F. P. Blair, who was nominated with a storm of applause, solely because a few days before he had written a letter, in which, admitting all hope of getting rid of the reconstruction acts by peaceful means to be gone, he boldly proclaims that the President elect should, on his own responsibility, in defiance of Congress, and without any decision of the Courts against them, "declare these acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpation in the South, disperse the carpet-bag State governments, and allow the white people to reorganize their own governments." No such violent and reckless proposition was ever before heard of in this country.

There were good men in the Convention, but this platform and these candidates conclusively prove that the extreme leaders carried everything before them. The effect is seen and felt all over the country. At the North the passions of war are fully aroused. Throughout the South resistance is openly avowed. Officers of the law are defied; authority is disregarded; public dues are withheld. In some instances persons accepting offices under the new constitutions and sworn to support the laws made thereunder, denounce the whole as null and void, and of no binding force whatever! In others, parties are prevented from supporting the authorities or accepting office by threats of violence and by business and social ostracism. These leaders are determined that the reconstruction acts shall not succeed. They don't want the Republicans to succeed in pacifying the country. It would be double death to them. They were the men really defeated in the war.

They brought it on. They failed in their schemes then, and they are now doubly soreheaded, doubly desperate. They are satisfied with nothing. They grumble at everything. They deceive the masses just as they deceived them in 1860-61. They call it "peaceable revolution," and they term themselves "Conservative Democrats." But they are more intent on mischief than ever. Their only hope is a counter revolution. They may gain by it. Even a bad wind may blow them good. Whether the masses wish it or not, put these leaders in power and the peace of the country must be endangered. They might be satisfied with power. But the elements of discord, once at work, would never rest. A conflict must ensue. Any trifle might bring it on. A single gun at Sumter summoned a continent to arms, and peaceful, prosperous, and happy millions were hurried to the harvest of death.

The election of Seymour and Blair does not mean a change of rulers. It means a reaction; a counter revolution. What was ever gained by counter revolutions? They only intensify passion, increase crime, and sharpen the thirst for blood and further revolution. What did England gain by reaction in 1660? The most cruel, bloody, licentious, and disgraceful reign she ever had. The oppression of Charles II and James II forced still another revolution, that of 1688, when all parties were glad to go back to the great principles of the uprising of 1640. It was a reaction that brought on the reign of terror in France, and plunged all Europe in blood for twenty long years. We are now practically at the end of our revolution. We have reached its logical results—freedom for all the Union, and the equality of all before the law. The country is comparatively quiet. All classes are safe in life, liberty, and property. We now need only peace and time to recuperate. Things will settle down sooner than we suppose. Old parties will dissolve. New ones, more tolerant to all, will spring up. This is the spirit of the age. Only a few years ago we ourselves proscribed Catholics and Jews. The retribution has at length come. But it can't last long. The logical sequence to universal suffrage is universal amnesty, and with peace between sections, races, and classes, it will soon follow. Now, will the people risk all on the cast of a die? Will they, in a reckless effort to escape inevitable but temporary burdens and evils, incur even the chance of another war, and invite us once more to the carnival of blood? Not a civil but an internecine war, before which will pale the late gigantic struggle in magnitude as the molehill to the mountain, and in fierceness and fury as the smile of a babe to the rage of a demon.

For these reasons, I can under no circumstances vote the present Democratic programme. I have no special fondness for Republicans; but they never deceived us, and I can at least respect and trust them. This I cannot do with the Northern Democracy. They encouraged our secession leaders into war and then deserted us—many of them leading the Union armies against us. The Republicans warned us against secession, and did only what they said they would. It is a small matter that in such a war as we have had "new men" should turn up. This is the course of all revolutions. Half the patriots of 1776 were new men. But our present *novi homines* will prove angels of light compared to those who will turn up by the end of our second or third revolution, if counter-revolutions once set in.

On some accounts, I prefer a military man. As a class they have few prejudices. The soldiers of the two armies will be the first to forget the unhappy past, and rejoice together in the hopes of the future. General Grant was magnanimous to us in the surrender. He has uttered no unkind words of us. He has commended the noble qualities of the Southern army. He is neither a negro-hater nor a negro-worshipper. It can now be only his ambition to restore the Union he has saved—to restore it in all its parts, its interests, its sympathies, and its aspirations. He will not only give us peace and prosperity, but a Union we can love and a Government we can honor.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
RUFUS BARRINGER.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

BAILEY & CO.

DIAMONDS.

CHESNUT STREET,

819.

tuths}

CLARK & BIDDLE,

Jewelers and Silversmiths,

No. 712 CHESNUT Street,

Invite the attention of their patrons to their large and elegant assortment of

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
PLATED-WARE, Etc.

BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS IN SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARES FOR
BRIDAL GIFTS. 26 tuthrp

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES
of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality in Gold and Silver Cases.

A variety of Independent ¼ Second, for horse timing.

Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.

BUTTON AND EYELET STUDS
in great variety—newest patterns.
SOLID SILVERWARE
for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.

Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 1 1¼p

WEDDING RINGS.

We have for a long time made a specialty of

Solid 18-Karat Fine Gold Wedding and Engagement Rings,

And in order to supply immediate wants, we keep A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES always on hand.

FARR & BROTHER,
MAKERS,
11 11smth{rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

FRENCH CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Has just received per steamer Tarifa, a very large assortment of FRENCH MARBLE CLOCKS,

Procuring these goods direct from the best manufacturers, they are offered at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. 5 29}

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A RARE CHANCE.

The Stock, Fixtures, and Lease of the old and successful stand of the undersigned, located in the most central part of CHESNUT Street, No. 1004 Established Twenty-seven Years (Ten of which in the present location) for the sale of Silks, Ribbons, Millinery, Lace, and Fancy Goods. The Proprietor going out of business. Apply promptly to

JOHN WARBURTON,
No 1004 CHESNUT Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE, NORTH BROAD STREET, Elegant Residence. Apply to
J. C. SIDNEY, Architect,
9 22 tuths 6t* No. 234 South FIFTH Street.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,

PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

TO HORSEMEN AND FARMERS.

DR. BOBB'S GREAT HORSE POWDER,

FOR GALLS, CUTS, OPEN SORES and BURNS.

Worst cases cured in from one to six days. NO CURE NO PAY.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER BOX.

All orders addressed
DR. BOBB,
No. 54 North SIXTH Street (third floor),
Will be promptly attended to. 9 23 3mrp

CARPETINGS.

J. T. DELACROIX,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

CARPETINGS

Mattings, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Etc.,

Wholesale and Retail.

WAREHOUSE,

No. 37 South SECOND St.,

9 12 stuth3m5p Above Chesnut, Philadelphia.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

1868. CLOTH HOUSE. 1868.

W. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,

No. 34 South SECOND Street,

Respectfully announce that their stock of

WOOLLENS,

FOR MEN'S, LADIES' AND BOYS' WEAR,

IS COMPLETE.

We especially invite the Ladies to call and see our extensive assortment of

FABRICS FOR MANTLES, SACQUES, and WALKING SUITS,

From a Velveteen to a Montagnac Velvet Cloth.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,

We have every style, from a mixed Coating to the FINEST CHEVIOT,

BOYS' WEAR in endless variety. 9 24 1m rp

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

OFFICE OF U. S. ORDNANCE AGENCY,
Cor. HOUSTON & GREENE Sts. (entrance on Greene),
NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 24, 1868. (P. O. Box 1811.)

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, October 24, 1868, at 12 M., for the purchasing of condemned cannon, shot, shell, scrap, wrought, and cast iron, brass, and other ordnance stores, located at the following points on the Atlantic coast, to wit:—Fort Hamilton and Redoubt, Forts Wadsworth, Lafayette, Columbus, and; Schuyler, and Castle Williams, in New York Harbors Fort Trumbull, New London Harbor, Conn.; Fort Adams and Walcott, Newport Harbor, R. I.; Fort Constitution, Portsmouth Harbor, N. H.; Fort Knox, Bucksport, and Forts Preble and Scammel, Portland Harbor, Me.; Forts Pickens and Barrancas, Pensacola Harbor, Fla.; Mobile; and Forts Gaines and Morgan, Mobile Harbor, Ala.

This sale contemplates the disposition of 79 cannon in New York Harbor, estimated as weighing 437,023 pounds; 28 cannon in Portland Harbor, estimated as weighing 158,500 pounds; 42 cannon in Newport Harbor, estimated as weighing 269,500 pounds; 19 cannon in New London Harbor, estimated as weighing 96,645 pounds; 119 cannon in Pensacola Harbor, estimated as weighing 811,687 pounds; 20 cannon in Mobile Harbor, estimated as weighing 169,400 pounds; 20 cannon in Portsmouth Harbor, N. H., estimated as weighing 169,364 pounds.

Also smaller lots at Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N. Y.; Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y., and Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.

The condemned shot and shell, amounting in the aggregate to 1,196,454 pounds, are in quantity at each of the above-mentioned forts; also, scrap wrought iron, amounting in the aggregate to 468,381 pounds. Full and complete catalogues of the property offered can be had on application to this office, the Ordnance Office at Washington, and to the commanding officer of the different forts. Terms, cash: ten per cent. on the day of sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered. Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of heavy ordnance; all other stores will be required to be removed within ten days from close of sale.

The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Prior to the acceptance of any bid, it will have to be approved by the War Department.

Bidders will state explicitly the fort or forts where they will accept stores, and the number and kinds they propose to purchase.

Deliveries will only be made at the forts.

Proposals will be addressed to Brevet-Colonel S. Crispin, Major of Ordnance, U. S. A., indorsed "Proposals for purchasing condemned ordnance and ordnance stores."

S. CRISPIN,
Brevet-Colonel, U. S. A.
9 24 4w Major of Ordnance.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES, and other articles, at St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo. Will be offered for sale, at public auction, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., October 5, 1868, a large quantity of Condemned Ordnance Stores, and other articles, consisting of

Iron cannon, artillery carriages, and cannon balls, artillery implements and equipments.

Carbines, muskets, rifles, pistols, shot guns, swords, and sabres.

Infantry and cavalry accoutrements.

Horse equipments, consisting of saddles, bridles, halters, etc.

Artillery harness and parts of harness.

Leather, brass, copper, and iron scrap.

Cannon, mortar, musket, and rifle powder, and miscellaneous articles.

An opportunity will be offered by this sale for towns and other associations, or individuals, to purchase guns and carriages which may be used for salute purposes.

A catalogue of the articles to be sold will be furnished upon application at this Arsenal, or at the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C.

Terms cash; ten per cent. on the day of the sale and the remainder when the property is delivered.

Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of heavy ordnance. All other stores will be required to be removed within ten days from close of sale.

Packing boxes to be paid for at the stated price, to be determined by the commanding officer.

The officer making the sale reserves the right to bid in and suspend the sale whenever the bidding does not come up to the limit that may be fixed by proper authority on some of the articles, or whenever the interests of the United States, in his opinion, may be subserved by so doing.

F. D. CALLENDER,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.
Lieut.-Col. of Ordnance, commanding Arsenal.
St. Louis Arsenal, Mo., Aug. 29, 1868. 9 9 21t

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE and Ordnance Stores.

A large amount of condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered for sale, at Public Auction, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of October, 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The following list comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz.:—

26 iron guns, various calibres.
3400 pounds shot, shell, etc.
820 field carriages.
205 lots of artillery harness.
698 carbines, various models.
3273 muskets and rifles, various models.
235 revolvers, various models.
40,000 lots of infantry accoutrements.
2000 McClellan saddles.
8000 curb bridles.
6000 watering bridles.

Persons wishing complete lists of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C., of Brevet Colonel Crispin, United States Army Purchasing Officer, corner of Houston and Green streets, New York city, or by direct application to this Arsenal.

T. J. RODMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance, and
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A. Commanding
Rock Island Arsenal, Sept. 4, 1868 [9 8 5w

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CORN AND OATS.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORT GIBSON, C. N.
August 22, 1868.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received at this Office until noon on MONDAY, the 5th day of October, 1868, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department with supplies, to be delivered as follows:—

FORT GIBSON, Cherokee Nation, 10,000 bushels of Corn.

FORT ARBUCKLE, Chickasaw Nation, 20,000 bushels of Corn.

FORT ARBUCKLE, Chickasaw Nation, 5000 bushels of Oats.

All bids to furnish the above must be for sound merchantable Corn or Oats, subject to the inspection of the officer or agent of the United States receiving the same.

Proposals must in all cases specify the kind and quantity of Corn or Oats the bidder desires to furnish, whether in sacks or bulk.

Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee from two responsible parties setting forth that in the event of its acceptance, they will give ample security for the faithful performance of the same.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be offered is reserved.

Proposals must be plainly indorsed "*Proposals for Corn*," or "*Proposals for Oats*," as the case may be, and addressed to the undersigned at Fort Gibson, C. N.

Payment to be made in Government funds on delivery of the Corn or Oats, or as soon thereafter as funds shall have been received for that purpose.

Delivery to commence on or before Nov. 1, 1868, and to continue at a rate of not less than 3000 bushels per month until the contract is filled.

By order of
Brevet Major-General B. H. GRIERSON.
A. F. ROCKWELL, Brevet Lieut.-Col., A. Q. M. U. S. A.,
Chief Q. M. District Indian Territory. 9 11 03

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TILLINGHAST & HILT'S

INSURANCE ROOMS,

JOS. TILLINGHAST. DAVID B. HILT

No. 409 WALNUT St.

AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS FOR:

Home Fire Insurance Company,
NEW HAVEN, CONN

Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co.,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Yonkers and New York Insurance Co.,
NEW YORK

Peoples' Fire Insurance Company,
WORCESTER, MASS.

Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Guardian Fire Insurance Company,
NEW YORK

Lumberman's Fire Insurance Co.,
CHICAGO, ILL

Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES.
All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their

Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street,
5 9} PHILADELPHIA.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.

INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$201,000·00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400·00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562·50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000·00
7000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4270·00
5,000	300 shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800·00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900·00
$1,101,400 par.	Market value. Cost, $1089,679·20.	$1,102,802·50
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135·67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	43,384·35
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $5076·00; estimated value	3,017·00
	Cash in Bank $103 017·10 Cash in Drawer 298·52	103,315·62
		$1,507,605·15

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Joseph H. Seal,
Theophilus Paulding,
Hugh Craig
Edward Darlington
John R. Penrose,
H. Jones Brooke,
Henry Sloan,
George G. Leiper,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob Riegel,

James C. Hand,
Samuel E. Stokes,
James Traquair,
William C. Ludwig,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
John D. Taylor,
Spencer McIlvaine,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
George W. Bernardou,
D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.
J. B. Semple, "
A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,

$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893·89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20

UNSETTLED CLAIMS.	INCOME FOR 1868
$33,693·22	$350,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,
Tobias Wagner,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,

George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
Thomas Sparks,
William S. Grant,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12}

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,
M. B. Mahony,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.

David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,
Lewis C. Norris,

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 5 30}

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robins,

John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30}

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INSURANCE COMPA
OF
NORTH AMERICA,
No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETU

Marine, Inland, and Fire Insuranc

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266

$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since
Organization.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,
Samuel W. Jones,
John A. Brown,
Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
William Welsh,
Richard D. Wood,
S. Morris Wain,
John Mason,

George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
Edward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke,
T. Charlton Henry,
Alfred D. Jessup,
John P. White,
Louis C. Madeira,

ARTHUR G COFFIN, Preside
CHARLES PLATT Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Cen
Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1

STRICTLY MUTUA

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST C

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STRE

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE amo members of the
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued upon approved plans, at the low rates.

President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY

The advantages offered by this Company are excelled /27

RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN CO-OPE RATIVE RELIEF ASSOCIATION,

No. 432 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

OBJECT.—The object of this Association is to secu a cash payment within forty days after the death of member of as many dollars as there are members the class to which he or she belongs, to the heir ILLUSTRATION: Class "A" has 5,00 male member A member dies. The Association pays over withi forty days $5000 to the widow or heirs, and th remaining members forward within thirty days o dollar and ten cents each to the Association to r imburse it Failing to send this sum, they forfeit the Association all moneys paid, and the Associatio supplies a new member to fill the place of the retirin one.

TEN CLASSES FOR MEN AND TEN FO WOMEN.

CLASSES.—In Class A all persons between the ag of 15 and 20 years; in Class B, all persons between th ages of 20 and 25 years; in Class C, all persons be tween the ages of 25 and 30 years; in Class D, all per sons between the ages of 30 and 35 years; in Class E, a persons between the ages of 35 and 40 years; in Cla F, all persons between the ages of 40 and 45 years; i Class G, all persons between the ages of 45 and 5 years; in Class H, all persons between the ages of 5 and 55 years; in Class I all persons between the age of 55 and 60 years; in Class K, all persons between th ages of 60 and 65 years. The classes for women ar the same as above. Each class is limited to 500 members. Each person pays six dollars upon be coming a member and one dollar and ten cent each time a member dies belonging to the same class he or she is a member of. One dolla goes direct to the heirs, ten cents to pay fo collecting. A member of one class cannot be assessed this dollar if a member of another class dies. Each class is independent, having no connection with any other. To become a member it is necessary—To pay Six Dollars into the treasury at the time of making the application; to pay One Dollar and Ten Cent into the treasury upon the death of each and any member of the class to which he or she belongs, within thirty days after date of notice of such death; to give your Name, Town, County, State, Occupation, etc.; also a medical certificate. Every minister is asked to act as agent, and will be paid regular rates FUNDS.—Circulars will explain fully in regard to funds and investments. Circulars giving full explanation and blank forms of application will be sent, on request or upon a personal application at the office of the Association.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS.
E. McMURDY, President.
E. T. WRIGHT (President Star Metal Co.) Vice-President.
W. S. CARMAN (President Stuyvesant Bank), Treasurer.
LEWIS SANDERS, Secretary.
D. R. MANGAM (President National Trust Co.)
D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 8 Pine street.

The trust funds will be held in trust by the
NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.
No. 336 Broadway, New York.

Agents wanted for this city.

Address
WILLIAM LIPPINCOTT, General Agent,
Manhattan Co-operative Relief Association,
9 2 1m No 432 WALNUT Street, Philada.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1} BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets.

PHILADELPHIA,
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30}

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HAVING ALTERED AND ENLARGED MY store, No. 230 N. NINTH street, I invite attention to my increased stock (of my own manufacture) of fine BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, Etc., of the latest styles, and at the lowest prices.
9 16 3m ERNEST SOPP.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS TWINES, ETC.,

No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14}

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
2 22}] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY JAMES CASCADEN.

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

REPUBLICANISM

Large Meeting at Concert Hall—The Merchants and Mechanics Speak for Grant and Colfax.

A vast concourse of ladies and gentlemen assembled last night, at Concert Hall, to listen to the proceedings of a mass meeting of the manufacturers, mechanics and merchants of Philadelphia. The meeting was one of the monster ones always gathered by a call like that issued for the convocation in question. Fortunately the night was cool, and the multitude was packed without the usual necessity for sweltering.

The hall was decorated, as it will be for all the meetings of this campaign; and a fine band of music discoursed patriotic airs from the balcony during the intervals of the speaking.

The following named gentlemen were named as Vice Presidents and Secretaries of the meeting:

Hugh Craig, Arthur H. Howell, A. G. Cattell, Joel J. Bailey, Everett D. Hall, Washington Butcher, Frederick Klett, John Rice, Wm. Cramp, Wm. P. Ellison, Samuel V. Merrick, O. Howard Wilson, James Long, Coffin Colket, Isaac C. Jones, Jr., Seth J. Comly, Edward Siter, Barton H. Jenks, Henry Naglee Bruner, Samuel E. Stokes, David S. Brown, Lemuel C. Coffin, Wm. H. Larned, Alex. Whilldin, Wm. W. Justice, Joseph W. Bullock, Benjamin Coates, Lewis Hayward, Thomas Dolan, Charles Magarge, John Dobson, Matthew Baird, James C. Adams, B. H. Bartol, C. J. Hoffman, John Harrison, George Whitney, Robert Ervien, Samuel J. Christian, Henry Lewis, James Steel, Benjamin F. Dewees, Lambert Thomas, Montgomery Bond, D. C. McCammon, Jay Cooke, E. W. Clarke, John E. Fox, Edward C. Knight, Thompson Reynolds, Wm. C. Keehmle, Samuel Bispham, William J. Pollock, Andrew M. Moore, Henry S. Hannis, Samuel D. Baugh, Wm. Divine, Peter Seiger.

Secretaries—Edward T. Steel, T. Morris Perot, H. P. Atkinson, John S. Stairs, Evan Randolph, Harry C. Kennedy, Charles Spencer, William S. Grant, A. Barker, Edward C. Markley, Jr., Stephen A. Caldwell, J. T. Audenried, Charles Knecht, Reuben Etting, Henry Winsor, E. Borda, A. J. Derbyshire, C. H. Michener, John H. Michener, George F. Lewis.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. McCammon, of the firm of Bucknor, McCammon & Co. This gentleman called to the chair Mr. George H. Stuart, who, on taking the chair, made a short but very stirring address.

Mr. Stuart reviewed his own experience as President of the Christian Commission, in its duties in the army, and declared his conviction that the hope of the country now rested in the plain common sense and signal executive ability of General Grant, and in the wise administrative talent of Schuyler Colfax.

Mr. E. Harper Jeffries, President of the Philadelphia Chamber, made an address, as follows:

Merchants, Manufacturers and Mechanics of Philadelphia:—In view of the present political and financial position of our country, it is important that, as business men, we should assemble together to discuss the great and momentous questions and issues of the ensuing Presidential campaign. Observe, if you please, the course and the language of the leading Democrats; look at the platform and the candidates of their party, and you will be convinced that their object is to prepare the way for Blair, Seymour and Hampton's new rebellion, to overthrow the reconstruction policy of Congress, and to shake the popular confidence in the national credit, thus establishing national dishonor, destroying the financial character of the government, prejudicing its credit at home and abroad. The nation's credit is the nation's capital. The national debt is a debt of honor. And the time will come in this country, with all its resources, with all its vast public domain, with all the mercantile and maritime power which it possesses, and with its ability to raise millions of revenue, when our debt, large as it is, will gradually melt away under this genial ray of prosperity. We have had enough of omens and gloomy predictions. We have had enough, God knows, of bloodshed, carnage, pillage, and desolation. We want no more. Blair pledges war; Grant pledges peace. And I honestly believe that upon the election of General Grant the peace, happiness and prosperity of the country wholly depends; and it is for the business men of our land to present a bold, undivided front, and deal a death blow to repudiation and treason.

The spirits of your lamented heroes call aloud to you from their graves to rebuke the language and the deeds of Seymour, Forrest, Toombs, Blair, and their machinations to disrupt and distract, and even to destroy, the government of this country. The wounded and maimed, the defenceless and heart-broken widow, the poor helpless orphan, the aged childless father, the friendless sister—all, all, conjure you to be faithful to your trusts and avenge their wrongs.

I will not believe you can hear their cries and heed them not. I will not believe that this, the great manufacturing city of the republic, will prove recreant in this hour of great national peril. I will not believe that my native city, with all its past enviable glories, and its glorious record in the days of the revolution, as well as in the late rebellion, has reached the time when she is willing to bow her head to men who controlled the New York Democratic Convention, and then returned to their native south to arouse their people to violence and bloodshed. If we do, we submit to a subjugation more humiliating and enslaving than the ancient Britons received at the hands of the conqueror.

There is no course for men who value peace, stability and security to persons and property, except to vote for Grant and Colfax. "Let us have peace," then, and by doing good works let us maintain it, that the blessings of Heaven may again be showered down upon our beloved country. With these few desultory remarks I will now proceed to read the resolutions and move their adoption by you, fellow citizens, here assembled.

"Whereas, the people of Pennsylvania are again called by the laws of the country to choose their representatives in Congress and their electors for President and Vice President of the United States. At no period of our history have these elections involved principles and results of so much importance to the public welfare. Two political parties have nominated their candidates and placed them upon platforms on which they must stand or fall. The one proposes peace, founded on union, liberty and justice; the other proposes to nullify the acts of Congress, overthrow State governments by force, and revive the issues of the recent rebellion, once settled by the armies of the Republic. The one proposes fidelity to all the contracts of the national government and the honest payment of its debts; the other raises the black flag of repudiation. The one has adopted a system which casts the burden of taxation chiefly upon luxuries, and upon a class of citizens who are able to bear it; the other proposes to overthrow that system, and demands the taxation of every species of property, including all the necessaries of life. The one favors the resumption of specie payments at the earliest practicable period; the other proposes to postpone it indefinitely by flooding the country with a paper currency that can never be redeemed in coin. The one has nominated as its candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States illustrious men, of undoubted patriotism and purity of character, while the other has exhumed its chief candidate from the ruins of the rebellion, and chosen its second from the highest school of corrupt and vicious politicians.

"In view of these facts, the manufacturers, mechanics and merchants of the city of Philadelphia, now assembled in mass meeting, do hereby adopt the following resolutions:

"First. That we are in favor of a permanent peace—all loyal citizens desire its blessings; all the business relations of the country require it, and liberty, justice and mercy demand it.

"Second. That we are opposed to repudiation in every form; that all public as well as private contracts should be sacredly observed and carried out according to their true intent and meaning; that all attempts to escape from them on mere technical grounds are dishonorable, if not criminal; and we regard the proposition that the national debt, contracted for the preservation of the government, should be paid in paper, and not according to the spirit of the contract, as one which cannot be seriously entertained by an intelligent and virtuous people.

"Third. That the principle adopted by Congress, which places the burden of taxation chiefly on luxuries and upon that class of citizens who are best able to bear it, is wise, beneficent and just; and we are opposed to the system demanded by the New York Convention of politicians, of taxing every species of property alike—a system which would not only be oppressive to the poor, by imposing taxes upon bread, meat and other necessaries of life, but would call for a standing army of assessors and tax-gatherers, to harass the people and eat out their substance.

"Fourth. That the organization of civil governments under the Reconstruction acts of Congress in eight of the southern States must be regarded as a finality, and must be sustained; and the political party which now seeks to overthrow those governments, and renew the anarchy and strife and bloodshed which have so long distracted and interrupted the business and prosperity of the country, can have no claim on the confidence, the respect or sympathy, of business men.

"Fifth. That no peace can be permanent in the United States which is not founded on union, liberty, and the eternal principle of justice to all men. This is the peace we demand; and in order to secure it, and to preserve the national credit and promote the general welfare, we pledge ourselves to use every honest influence and endeavor to secure the success of the Republican candidates to be voted for in October, and the election of Grant and Colfax to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States."

Hon. A. G. Cattell, the orator of the evening, who was very loudly called for, made a splendid and enthusiastic address. At its conclusion Mr. John Price Wetherill, being vociferously called for, made his reluctant appearance. He said:

It is not usual for the merchants of the city of Philadelphia to assemble as at this time, and to declare their preferences either for the platform of any party or for the candidates representing any party. But the issues presented to the people in the present canvass are of such a magnitude; issues materially affecting the mercantile and manufacturing interests, vital not only to their present success, but upon which their future growth and greatness depends, that we have met here to-night, calmly and prudently to consider the great question now agitating the public mind, to learn the exact bearing the principles of either party will have in the future, to show the defects of one and the merits of the other, and to decide which we conceive to be for the prosperity of the nation, and which will bring us to a peaceful settlement of our political difficulties. I deem it, therefore, unnecessary for me, to such an audience as this, to say a word in reference to the character of General Grant. His name is a household word, held in grateful remembrance by the people of this land. His life forms a part of the record of our country's history. He has been tried and not found wanting. Pledged to support our principles, and they true in every line and feature, the people will triumphantly indorse both him and them.

The main features of our platform, those which most interest us, those which are in direct variance with Democratic doctrines, are, first, unconditional support of the reconstruction laws of Congress, and second, an unqualified approval of the payment of the government debt, principal and interest, in coin. We sustain Congress in reference to reconstruction for this reason: Eleven loyal State governments, at the outset of the rebellion, were overturned by the rebels; the rebel State governments were overturned by our armies; therefore at the end of the war in those States no government of any kind existed. The Constitution provides that the United States shall guarantee to each State a republican form of government, and Congress, therefore, framed the reconstruction acts. A State could not be reconstructed out of a disloyal element, else the war was but a mockery; the precious lives of 300,000 brave men and the expenditure of $2,500,000,000 of no avail. To the loyal element, and to it alone, was Congress forced to look, and by it secure a permanent peace; and that element was composed to a great extent of the negro race. This the rebels did not like, and the Democrats, who all along wanted to prove the war a failure, of course violently oppose it. Congress acted wisely, and the people approved and indorsed their acts at the ballot box. Blair would set aside all these laws, make traitors take front instead of back seats, and revolution instead of peace would be the result. We are against him and for reconstruction.

Let us look for a moment at the repudiation plank of the Democratic platform. They assert the doctrine—cunningly devised—the same pay for the bloated bondholder and the poor mechanic. By this they mean greenbacks for all. This is simply a bait to catch votes; nothing else. I stand here to-night to defend the dignity of labor. I know its value; I know its power. I know by it in a little while this wasted land of ours can be made to again flourish; for when we recollect the farmers of our land will this year harvest one thousand millions of bushels of corn and two hundred millions of bushels of wheat, and that these two items alone in value will equal more than one half of our entire debt, need I say more to prove the importance of labor to our success and to our prosperity. The two great interests of this country, agriculture and manufactures, are the basis of our prosperity; without them commerce would cease to exist. As in individuals so in governments—all substantial results are the fruits of labor, and without that element our country would soon languish and decay.

Some time ago I read an account of a curious picture; it consisted of four portraits, one of a king, and underneath was written "I govern all;" the second a bishop, with the motto, "I pray for all;" the third a soldier; his motto was, "I fight for all;" the last a laborer, and his was, "I pay for all." No one can deny that labor does pay for all, and the desire of the Democratic party is to secure for itself this important element by endeavoring to use a fallacy fatal to the interest of any country; that is to arraign capital against labor. But the device is too transparent, the motive too open, and the fraud too palpable.

The workingmen of this land are not the shiftless, improvident set of men the copperheads supposed them to be. They well know that capital is essential to their well doing. They know that labor and capital should harmoniously work together—supply and demand regulating both—and, should the stronger power endeavor to take advantage of the weaker, the latter arises in its might, asserts its rights, and soon secures equal justice. As an example of this, in a neighboring county, a short time ago, capital to the amount of one hundred millions trembled at the onslaught of poorly remunerated labor.

Would we prosper as a nation, then let capital and labor go hand in-hand together, thus developing our resources, and thus making us foremost among the nations of the earth. But a while ago the Democracy were the hard currency party, and to suit their purposes they change their front and recommend the government presses to again issue printed promises to pay, to compel creditors to take for a loan (for which, when the government was in trouble, it promised to pay interest and principal in gold) another promise which from its face is always due, yet never paid, and draws no interest, thus flooding our country, already abundantly supplied, with more greenbacks, putting off indefinitely the day of specie payments, advancing the cost of the necessaries of life, and making us a byeword and reproach among the nations of the earth. Our desire is not to pay the bondholder in greenbacks, but to pay the laborer in gold; this should be the nation's aim; this should be the nation's high resolve.

Let us, as speedily as possible, pay off every creditor in the world's legal tender, and not in that which stern necessity, in a time of trouble and distress, compelled our treasury to issue. Strict economy and prudent management will in time bring about this desirable result. Every one, therefore, high or low, rich or poor, should frown down the efforts of any party that endeavors to arraign capital against labor. Again, how much is the labor element of this country interested in our government loan? When the Democratic party supposed that the rich men of the land held the bulk of it, they failed in their arithmetic. While they imagined they were catering to what they believed to be the laborer's wish, they found, to their surprise, that they were touching the laborer's pocket. Jay Cooke reports that out of three million subscribers to the national loans, nine-tenths are of the class called "the people." The mechanic and the laborer, frugal and prudent, gave to their country their surplus earnings, and to-day that class hold, either directly or indirectly, through saving funds and other like associations, nearly one-third of the national debt. In view, therefore, of the great blunder made by the Democratic party, and the full knowledge the workingmen have of the object that party desired to accomplish, truly may Seymour exclaim, "You have plunged me in a sea of trouble." Yes, and the waves thereof will rise higher and higher, until he and those around him will be so effectually engulphed that hereafter loyal men will have no fear of smooth-lipped traitors, whose platform, if carried out, would lead to anarchy and revolution.

Though our debt is large, both principal and interest, in strict accordance with the contract, in its spirit as well as in its letter, must be fairly and honestly met. I appeal, therefore, to-night, to the tax-payers of every class and condition to sustain by every effort in their power so holy a principle as this. Individually, it is not so heavy a burden. Our bonded debt is two thousand millions. Our population, in round numbers, forty millions; each individual share would, therefore, be but fifty dollars, its yearly interest but three dollars, the work to be given to meet it but a day. Who would complain for an amount so small as this? Who would not do this much when our country has done so much for us?

The demand for exertion on the part of each and all of us this fall is urgent; and if the Democratic party should succeed, and anarchy and confusion follow, through our neglect, all will regret the loss of these precious hours if permitted to pass by unimproved. But we have the cheering satisfaction to know that the people are at work. The people perceive the coming danger. The people are equal to the emergency, and, in the language of a distinguished Democrat, who was forced to this conclusion, I say, "The signs of the times are unmistakable; the name of Grant is irresistible, and he will sweep everything before him."

This closed the proceedings, and the vast gathering, as fast as it could obtain egress, adjourned.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office No. 514 WALNUT Street. 72

JOHN CRUMP.
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AN
No. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
124 PHILADELPHIA.

EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.

THE EAST INDIA
TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S
OFFICE,
Nos. 23 and 25 NASSAU Street.

ORGANIZED UNDER SPECIAL CHARTER FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL, $5,000,000
50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

DIRECTORS.
Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN, Philadelphia.
PAUL S. FORBES, of Russell & Co., China.
FRED. BUTTERFIELD, of F. Butterfield & Co., New York
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treas. Mich. C. R. R., Boston.
ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treas. Am. Ex. Co., New York.
Hon. JAMES NOXON, Syracuse, N. Y.
C. H. PALMER, Treas. West. U. Tel. Co., New York.
FLETCHER WESTRAY, of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, N. Y.
NICHOLAS MICKLES, New York,

OFFICERS.
A. G. CURTIN, President.
N. MICKLES, Vice-President,
GEORGE CONANT, Secretary.
GEORGE ELLIS (Cashier National Bank Commonwealth), Treasurer,
Hon. A. K. MCCLURE, Philadelphia, Solicitor,

The Chinese Government having (through the Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of 900 miles at once, between the following ports, viz;—

	Population.
Canton	1,000,000
Macon	60,000
Hong Kong	250,000
Swatow	200,000
Amoy	250,000
Foo-Chow	1,250,000
Wan-Chu	300,000
Ningpo	400,000
Hang-Chean	1,200,000
Shanghai	1,000,000
Total	5,910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of $900,000,000 and an enormous domestic trade, besides which we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers

The cable being laid, this company propose erecting land lines, and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by courier on land, and by steamers on water.

The Western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes, by the local magistrates, make her population *Four Hundred and Fourteen Millions*, and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these who are over ten years old not only can, but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone. To-day, great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay its cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

No enterprise commends itself as in a greater degree remunerative to capitalists, and to our whole people. It is of vast national importance commercially, politically, and evangelically.

Shares of this company to a limited number, may be obtained at $50 each. $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly instalments of $2·50 each, commencing December 1, 1868 on application to

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia,
To duly authorized Banks and Bankers throughout Pennsylvania, and at the
OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
Nos. 23 and 25 NASSAU STREET,
8 29 NEW YORK.

FINANCIAL.

GLENDINNING & DAVIS,
NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Stock and Gold Brokers.
QUOTATIONS OF NEW YORK STOCKS
ALWAYS ON HAND. 4 28p
R. GLENDINNING, JR. JOHN H. DAVIS

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
112 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. HOOP SKIRTS, 628.
NEW FALL STYLES.

LA PANIER, and all other desirable styles and sizes of our
CELEBRATED CHAMPION SKIRTS,
for ladies, misses, and children, constantly on hand and made to order. Largest assortment in the city and specially adapted for first class trade.

CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!

Retailing at very low prices. Our assortment is complete, embracing Thompson's Glove Fitting, in all grades, from $2·25 to $5·50; Beckel's Superior French Woven Corsets, from $1·10 to $5·50; superior Whalebone hand made Corsets, from $1 cents to $2·20, in shields and circular gore; Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, at $1·20.

Also, Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-Adjusting Abdominal Corsets; which every lady should examine.

Corset Clasps, 5 cents a pair.

Wholesale and Retail Manufactory and Salesroom, No. 628 ARCH Street.
9 3 3m WM. T. HOPKINS.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 103 JONES' Alley

FINANCIAL.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & Co
BANKERS PHILA & N. YORK
Dealers in all Government Securities and Foreign Exchange.

Bills for sale on London, Paris, Frankfort, Etc.
Letters of Credit issued on Messrs. JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris,
AVAILABLE FOR TRAVELLERS' USE IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD.
Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on Commission.
Deposits received, and interest allowed.
Gold loaned. Collections made.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
No. 16 South THIRD Street,
710 PHILADELPHIA.

DE HAVEN & BRO.
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 102,
And Accrued Interest.
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 103,
And Accrued Interest.
FOR SALE BY
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
625 PHILADELPHIA.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
AGENTS FOR
The Union Pacific Railroad Co.,
AND
Central Pacific Railroad Co.

We have on hand THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS of both Companies, for sale or Exchange for Government Securities.

Pamphlets, with Maps, Reports, and full information furnished on application. 6 1tf

FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
ROCHESTER WATER WORKS CO.
FOR SALE AT 87½,
And Accrued Interest from JULY 1, 1868.
PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY.
January and July.

The aggregate amount of these Bonds issued by the Company is $400,000, upon their works estimated to cost over $1,000,000.

From a careful examination of the uses which will be made of the water in the city and suburbs, it is estimated that the Company will be able to pay LARGE DIVIDENDS ON ITS STOCK.

ONLY A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THESE BONDS ARE FOR SALE AT THESE PRICES.

APPLY TO
GLENDINNING & DAVIS,
No. 48 South THIRD Street.
9 4 PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & Co.
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 7 3 sm
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

WALL PAPERS.
HENRY S. MATLACK,
Nos. 11 and 13 North NINTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
FRENCH AND AMERICAN
WALL PAPERS.
ALL ORDERS PERSONALLY ATTENDED TO.
Competent workmen sent to all parts of the country. Work executed at city prices. 9 15 tuths3m

WE WILL RETAIL, FOR THIS FALL,
OUR SUPERIOR VARIETY OF
WALL DECORATIONS.
PRICES RIGHT, AND PAPERS PROPERLY PLACED ON THE WALL.
JOHN H. LONGSTRETH,
9 25 6trp* No. 12 North THIRD Street

STEAMBOAT LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Sept. 26, 8 A.M.	Saturday, Sept. 26, 12 M.

Sunday, Sept. 27, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A.M. and 4½ P.M.

Monday, Sept. 28, 10 A.M	Monday, Sept. 28, 2 P.M
Tuesday, " 29, 10 A.M	Tuesday, " 29, 2 P.M
Wed'day, " 30, 11 A.M	Wed'day, " 30, 3 A.M
Thursday Oct. 1, 12 M.	Thursday, Oct. 1, 4 P.M
Friday, " 2, 12 M.	Friday, " 2, 4 P.M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR WILMINGTON, CHESTER, AND HOOK.—Fare, 10 cents. Excursion tickets, 15 cents.
The steamer ARIEL leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf at 8·45 A.M., and returning leaves Wilmington at 2 P.M. Excursion tickets, 15 cents. The steamer S. M. FELTON leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf at 3 P.M. Fare, 10 cents. 10 1 2w

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.
Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.; returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A.M. and 1 P.M.
Light freights taken.
L. W. BURNS,
4 28 tf Captain.

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock P.M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A.M. and 4 P.M.
Fare, 25 cents each way; Excursion 40 cts. 4 11tf

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P.M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE.
FOR NEW YORK.
From and after this date, the rates of freight by this line will be ten cents per 100 lbs. for heavy goods; four cents per foot, measurement; one cent per gallon for liquids, ship's option. One of the Steamers of this Line will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Goods received at all times on covered piers. All goods forwarded by New York agent free of charge, except cartage.
For further information, apply on the pier to
8 25 6m JOHN F. OHL.

FOR HAVANA, WITH DESPATCH.
A 1 Clipper Barque SAREPTA, Winroth, Master, is now loading for the above port, and will sail on or about October 1.
For Freight or Passage apply to
WARREN & GREGG,
No. 131 S. WHARVES.
September 23, 1868. 9 23 6t*

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, October 3.
CITY OF NEW YORK, Tuesday, October 6.
CITY OF PARIS, Saturday, October 10.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, October 17.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P.M., from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY,

Payable in Gold.	Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN....$100	STEERAGE....$35
to London....105	to London....40
to Paris....115	to Paris....47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN, Payable in Gold.	STEERAGE, Payable in Currency.
Liverpool....$90	Liverpool....$30
Halifax....20	Halifax....15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer....45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer....30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.
THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freights received at our usual low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent, 801
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

COPARTNERSHIPS.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH ME Mr. GEORGE H. EVANS, and will continue the Auction Commission and Jobbing business in the name of CLARK & EVANS.
D. W. CLARK.
Consignments of all kinds of merchandise solicited.
CLARK & EVANS, Auctioneers,
9 29 tf No. 630 CHESNUT Street.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
PHILADELPHIA

AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, INCLUDING RICH ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS; ALSO, 100 PIECES FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning.
October 2, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, 100 pieces of oil cloths, etc. 9 26 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
October 5, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

CIRCULAR.
LARGE, SPECIAL AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF PARIS SHAWLS.
Messrs. H. HENNEQUIN & CO.,
will sell through
BUNTING DURBOROW & CO.,
on four months' credit,
On MONDAY, October 5,
A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF PLAIN THIBET AND MERINO SHAWLS AND RICH PARIS BROCHE SHAWLS,
of their own well known manufacture and exclusive designs.
They will offer at this sale, for the first time all their new patterns of this season, which are very rich and stylish. The sale will consist of—
A full line of plain black and merino shawls, in long and square, with wool fringes, in all their various qualities, from medium to finest grades.
Grand fond and open centres square and long shawls, black and scarlet.
Paris broche square and long shawls in great variety, of very choice designs and qualities.
Paris broche square and long Cashmere shawls.
A galerie and fond moyen square and long shawls, Comprising a very choice and full line of new and desirable styles and qualities, including many of the richest goods imported.
This offering of shawls is composed entirely of goods of the manufacture of Messrs. H. HENNEQUIN & CO., and of designs exclusively their own, and will be found unsurpassed in variety and style by any offering ever made at auction.
9 29 5t H. HENNEQUIN & CO.

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday morning.
Oct. 6, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. [9 30 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

Sale No. 1025 Callowhill street.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC
On Friday Morning,
October 2, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1025 Callowhill street, the surplus furniture, walnut parlor furniture, chamber and dining-room furniture, fine Brussels carpets, china, kitchen utensils, etc.
May be seen on the morning of sale at 8 o'clock. [9 29 3t

Sale No. 529 Chesnut street.
LARGE SALE OF FINE OIL PAINTINGS.
On Friday and Saturday Evenings,
Oct. 2 and 3 at 7½ o'clock, at the auction rooms (second story salesroom) by catalogue, a collection of fine oil paintings, neatly framed. Open for exhibition two days previous to sale. [9 25 6t

Sale No. 1506 Summer street.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, CARPETS, ETC.
On Saturday Morning,
October 3, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1506 Summer street, between Race and Vine streets, above Fifteenth, parlor and chamber furniture rosewood piano, made by Pennsylvania Manufacturing Company; feather beds carpets, kitchen utensils, etc.
May be seen early on morning of sale. [9 29 4t

Sale at the Auction Rooms.
EXTRA FINE TRIPLE SILVER PLATED WARE.
On Saturday Morning,
October 3, at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a very desirable assortment of fine triple silver-plated ware, including tea sets, coffee and tea urns, epergnes, ice-water pitchers, tea trays, salvers, dinner and breakfast castors, tureens, vegetable dishes table, dessert, and tea spoons and forks; ivory handle knives; fine table cutlery, in cases; tea and call-bells, egg boilers toast racks, cake baskets, berry dishes, etc.
These goods are from one of the best manufacturers in this city, and all of the newest patterns and latest designs.
May be seen early on the morning of sale. [9 25 7t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

HANDSOME FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, MIRROR, BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC. ETC.
On Monday Morning,
Oct. 5, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1311 N. Fifteenth street, by catalogue, the entire household furniture, comprising walnut, parlor, dining, and sitting-room furniture, two suits walnut chamber furniture, French plate pier mirror, china and glassware, fine hair mattresses and bedding, fine Brussels and other carpets, kitchen furniture, refrigerator, etc. etc. [9 30 4t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SPECIAL SALE OF FALL STRAW GOODS FELT AND VELVET HATS, ETC. By catalogue.
On Friday Morning.
October 2, comprising 250 cases newest Fall styles for ladies', misses', and children's wear. [9 29 3t

CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 630 CHESNUT Street.
Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening, A large invoice of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Stationery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc.
City and country merchants will find bargains.
Terms cash.
Goods packed free of charge. 9 29

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
SUPERIOR FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES, MIRRORS, FINE CARPETS, FINE CHINA AND CUT GLASS, CURTAINS, FRAMED ENGRAVINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of superior Furniture, including elegant Wilton, Brussels and other carpets; elegant parlor suits of walnut, covered with maroon plush; library suits; walnut sideboards; wardrobes; set of brocatelle window curtains; French plate pier mirrors; extension dining tables; French china dinner and tea sets; rich cut glass; china vases, plated ware; Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine, large library chairs; bookcases; spring and hair mattresses, etc.
PIANO FORTES.
One rosewood piano-forte, by Schomacker & Co.
One do. do. H. Hordman.
One do. do Bacon & Raven.
One do. do. Wise & Brother. 1t

C. D. McCLEES & CO. AUCTIONEERS No. 506 MARKET Street. 1 8

SALE OF 1600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
October 5 commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 1600 cases men's, boys', and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc.
Also, a desirable assortment of ladies', misses', and children's city-made goods. 10 1 3t

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM
RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Without Injury to the System.
Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum
By Using Inwardly Only
DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.
The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures. Prepared at
No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 22 stuthtf BELOW MARKET.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
351 No. 434 RACE Street.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

NATURALIZATION

Which Means Fraud.

The Records of the Supreme Court Exposed.

What the Exposure Shows.

Some of the New Citizens and their Vouchers.

The "Professional Vouchers," and What They Have Done.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

We present below the first instalment of the fruits of our efforts to expose to the public gaze the records of the Supreme Court in the matter of naturalization. Let the people read and ponder them before determining to cast their votes for Seymour and Blair.

How the Business is Done.

When a large staff of reporters of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH presented themselves to Colone J. Ross Snowden, the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court, yesterday afternoon, that gentleman, in compliance with the instructions of the court, placed every facility for the successful prosecution of the work at their disposal. One of the clerks of the office was detailed to take charge of the documents, and under his eye the work of inspection commenced and was prosecuted from three to six o'clock, the only hours when it would not interfere with the regular and legitimate duties of the office. In the three hours thus far at our command we have been able to obtain only 754 names, which are given below. To obtain these the same number of naturalization papers had to be carefully examined. In the course of that examination several curious facts were developed, among which were the following:—

In the great majority of cases, the applicants for naturalization testified under oath to the fact that they had arrived in this country before attaining their majority, and on papers thus made out their claim to citizenship was allowed.

In several cases, as will be seen by inspecting the lists given below, *the voucher had not been signed.* Sometimes it was entirely blank, and at others the name of the voucher had been filled in, but he had not affixed his signature. In one case a name had been written in ink, wiped out by a finger, and another scrawling name written over it in pencil, and barely legible.

Thus far *we have not encountered a single mention of the residence or pretended residence of the applicant.* This was omitted in every case, we believe, until the application for a mandamus made in behalf of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, when the alarm was at once taken, and the residence inserted in the papers, in compliance with the requirements of the law. It will be several days before we can get through with the papers in [illegible] which these omissions occur, and be enabled to present, along with the name, the residence of the naturalized citizens. In the case of the omitted papers, the recipients can be placed on the assessment rolls in any precinct in the city, and there maintain their right to vote.

Mutual Vouchers.

As will be seen by reference to the list dated September 21, Henry Holl acted as the voucher of Henry Ernst, and Henry Ernst then turned about and did a like service for Henry Hall. *One of these men, by his own confession, has been guilty of perjury;* for one of them swore that he was a citizen of the United States, and in that capacity vouched for the other, and yet was not clothed with the rights of citizenship until his friend, the newly made citizen, had vouched for him, and thus enabled him to procure his own papers. Doubtless there have been many more such cases, to which we shall call public attention, as fast as they come under our attention.

Professional Vouchers

are remarkably numerous. The following lists were made out just as they came to our hands in miscellaneous order. No one day is complete, as far as we know, so that we can not give the entire work of the "professionals" for any one day. An examination of the lists will show how frequently one man has acted as the voucher for a number of others.

Hiram Jacobs heads the list thus far with twenty-five vouchings. The "Directory" describes him as a painter, residing at No. 213 Christian street. His vouchings were as follows:—

On September 18, for 4 men.
" " 21, " 3 "
" " 22, " 9 "
" " 23, " 8 "
" " 24, " 1 "

Edward McNulty, who appears twice in the Directory, and cannot therefore be identified at present, has been equally energetic, having vouched for 25, as follows:—

On September 18, for 3 men.
" " 19, " 8 "
" " 21, " 4 "
" " 22, " 2 "
" " 23, " 7 "
" " 24, " 1 "

George Palmer, who appears three times in the Directory, cannot be identified, vouchsafed for 24, as follows:—

On September 18 for 2 men.
" " 21 " 4 "
" " 22 " 4 "
" " 23 " 7 "
" " 24 " 7 "

James A. Watson, who appears in the Directory as a laborer, living at No. 136 Lehman street, vouches for 20, as follows:—

On September 22, for 3 men.
On September 23, for 8 men.
On September 24 for 9 men.

Timothy Donohue, who may possibly be Timothy Donahue, vouches for 16, as follows:—

On September 18, for 2 men.
" " 21, " 2 "
" " 22, " 8 "
" " 23, " 3 "
" " 24, " 1 "

Theodore Snyder, not in the "Directory," vouches for sixteen, as follows:—

On September 18 for 2 men.
" 19 " 4 "
" 22 " 2 "
" 23 " 8 "

Hugh Brown, five times in the Directory, vouches for 15, as follows:—

On September 18, for 5 men.
" " 19, " 1 "
" " 21, " 4 "
" " 22, " 3 "
" " 23, " 2 "

Thomas Evans, thirteen times in the Directory, vouches for 15, as follows:—

On September 18, for 4 men,
On September 19, for 3 men.
On September 22, for 3 men.
On September 23, for 3 men.
On September 24, for 2 men.

Among the other "professionals" are the following:—

John H. Little, for	14 men.
Ernest Gentner, for	10 "
Henry Gentner, for	9 "
Bernard Mullin, for	12 "
James Robb, for	8 "
John Hartman, for	9 "
Patrick F. McPherson, for	6 "

The City Executive Committee

have authorized the publication of the following card, in connection with the lists which we will publish from day to day:—

HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, No. 1105 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, Oct. 1, 1868.—The following-named parties have been naturalized by the *Supreme Court* during the present campaign.

We call upon our friends to closely examine the same as regards the residence of the party, the name of the voucher, etc. and to make copies of the same, to be used on election day.

WM. R. LEEDS, President.
JOHN L. HILL, A. M. WALKINSHAW, } Secretaries.

OUR NEW VOTERS.

Naturalized Friday, September 18.

Name.	Voucher.
Thomas Nagle,	John T. Phillips
Moses Paper,	Moses Pareira
Charles Detman,	Jacob Gibson
John Nugent,	Hiram Jacobs
Daniel Bradley,	P. H. Delany
Christian Loefler,	Gottlieb Moerk
George Seikeinger,	George Palmer
Edward Wright,	P. H. Delany
James Bloomer,	William Hagans
Gottlieb Schlotterbach,	Jacob Shoemaker
Michael McGrath,	Hugh Brown
Abraham Hymar,	Theodore Snyder
Jacob Simons,	Jacob Kannawasser
August Essmann,	Rudolph Reger
Patrick Gallagher,	William McDonough
Lewis Cohen,	Jacob Kannawasser
Henry Scott,	C. M. Hoeker
Ferdnand Hagmeyer,	G. Paul
Benjamin Solomons,	A. DeBruin
John Foy,	John McGlinn
Myer Boutelge,	Jacob Kanawasser
John Taylor,	Hugh Brown
John McKiernan,	Daniel Bradley
Alexander Cooper,	Moses Pareira
John Eckstein,	P. H. Delany
John Kerns,	Timothy Donahue
William Goldman,	Joseph H. Fritchman
John T. Philips,	P. H. Delany
Augustus Bacharach,	Emanuel Katz
James Maloney,	Isaac J. Smith
Thomas G. Grinnsey,	Hiram Jacobs
Jeremiah Gosling,	Michael Carey
William Rankin,	Hiram Jacobs
John Cassidy,	A. Wisham
Martin Navan,	John Walters
Peter Seerey,	Bernard Mullin
Jeremiah Crowley,	William McTague
John McGillen,	Lynford Knowles
William Ryan,	James Redding
Henry Topsey,	Lynford Knowles
Michael Costigan,	do
James Brophy,	do
James Redding,	Daniel H. Connors
Joseph Quinn,	William R. Baillie
Julius Baumgarten,	Thomas Evans
Joseph Demme,	Hiram Jacobs
Michael Comer,	James Robb
Thomas Forsyth,	Robert Hamilton
Michael O'Brien,	Jacob Gibson
William Hynes,	do
Henry Harden,	Thomas O'Brien
Patrick Wickham,	do
Charles Nolen,	do
Edward Haines,	do
Thomas W. Conroy,	Edward McNulty
Samuel W. Hayes,	do
Patrick Halpin,	Hugh Brown
James Kennedy, Jr.,	James Kennedy, Sr
Thomas C. Gorman,	Thomas Preston
Valentine Schmid,	Magnus Nitzer
Hugh McCaffrey,	John McCaffrey
Patrick McTanney,	Cornelius DeGroot
Xarwar Halliweek,	John C Ott
John W. Sting,	Ignatz Gutt
Levi Caeker,	Moses Pareira
William J. Bradley,	John Brandt
John Woods,	Bernard Mullin
Carl Rath,	Ferd. Albert
John Hogan,	William McDevitt
Samuel Lightfoot,	Joseph Quinn
Herman Elias,	Carl Rath
William Groves,	John McNulty
James Thompson,	Jacob Gibson
Jacob Steng,	Ignatz Gutt
Adam Kantt,	John Delph
C. J. Heppe,	J. A. Fackler
Michael Hogan,	Thos. O'Rourke
James Conley,	Hugh McCaully
Michael Maloney,	Hugh Brown
Edward Broderick,	do
Patrick Skey,	George Palmer
Hugh Coyle,	Bernard Mullin
James Murphy,	Timothy Donahue
Alex. P. Buist,	Robert Galbraith
Henry McDevitt,	John McDevitt
Joshua Israel,	A. De Bruin
John Creahan,	Daniel Donahue
Peter Bernstein,	J. S. Reinheiro
August Remlinger,	Herman Heppe
Gottlieb Scherb,	Bernard Mullin
Henry Lynch,	William Gallop
Edward Hughes,	Edward McNulty
John Shoday,	Edward Wolcott
Martin F. Flaherty,	Michael Magher
John McLaughlin,	Thomas Evans
Patrick Hearey,	John McCabe
Edward Murphy,	Michael Martin
Philip Cooper,	Moses Pareira
John Kuns,	Thomas Evans
Patrick Kennedy,	Bernard Mullin
John Thomas,	Edward Rieley
John Maurer,	Theodore Snyder
Morris Fisher,	A. Diamond
James McCardle,	Thomas Evans
Henry Butler,	James Robb
Abraham Hallinder,	S. Pinheiro
Edward J. Devlin,	Michael Flinn
Patrick Murphy,	Henry Wisham
Louis Hesreck,	John Krows,
Matthew Hearey,	John McCabe
Thomas Boyle,	Patrick Ward.
Total	111

Naturalized Saturday, September 19.

Chas. Helmevich,	Joseph G. Fowler
Francis McShane,	Pat. McGahan
Robert Meigenhoff,	N. Newman
Pat. McShane,	Pat. McGahan
John Keenan,	Philip Glenn
David Wolfsohn,	B. Goldsmith
James Keenan,	Pat. Keenan
Martin Purcell,	Hugh Brown
Alex. Bloch,	Samuel A. Hill
Lionel Dalton,	Moses Pereira
John M. Kuem,	Thomas Evans
Daniel O'Connor,	Jas. Casey
Terrence Leonard,	Philip Glenn
Owen Riley,	James Collins
Christian Behringer,	Theo. Snyder
Charles F. Schmid,	do
H. S. Jacob,	do
David Cohen,	H. Mickle
Hamilton McCandless,	Thomas Evans
Samuel Garstel,	N. Newman
James Devlin,	Thomas Evans
James Redman,	James Robb
John J. Hays,	Daniel Kelley
William Wright,	James F. Johnson
Pat McQuillen,	Bernard Mullen
Tobias Leberman,	John Hartman
Conrad Bauerline,	John Donnelly
Jeremiah Hawks,	John J. Hays
Cornelius Donohue,	M. O'Neill
Joseph Mooney,	Hugh Mooney
Cornelius Lee,	William Carver
John Toner,	Edward McNulty
James McManus,	do
James Conway,	do
James Toner,	do
Peter Dillon,	do
William Prentable,	do
Otto Ruoff,	Theodore Snyder
Thomas Droney,	Edward McNulty
James Mealy,	do
Thomas Carroll,	P. H. Delaney
Total	41.

Naturalized Monday, September 21.

Bernard Matthews,	John Burd
Dennis King,	Henry Wisham
John McGrath,	Ed. McNulty
Wm. Boxberger,	Jacob Klar
Frank Gebhardt,	Earnest Gentner
Jos. Myer,	Joseph Sowautter
John Guckengueller,	Ernest Gentner
Jas. Crossan,	James Cunne
John McGarrity,	John McGarrity
John G. Weaver,	Chris. Mailbach
Wm. S. Kelley,	Wm. S. Kelley
Patrick Quinn,	Thomas McCoole
Bernard Graham,	Philip Kain
Theo. Warnite,	F. Graekemer
Richard Baxter,	James McCoole
Antoine Ost,	Wm. C. Casner
John Hamburger,	Henry Gentner
Philip Ruter,	John Hartmann
John Ferguson,	Henry Gentner
Patrick Gallagher,	James McCoole
James Hagan,	William Gallop
Cornelius Hagerty,	do
Henry Holl	Henry Ernst
Henry Ernst	Henry Holl
Frederick Mann,	Ferd. Albert
Henry Fendins,	Fred. Wandoliver
John Hamer,	Jacob Eberwein
James Hannan,	James McCoole
Pat. Kewan,	Henry Gentner
Lewis Schmidt,	Ernest Gentner
James Callanan,	Timothy Callanan
Louis Haus,	Benjamin Little
Laurer Futterer,	Frederick Mann
Alexander Monaghan,	Frank Quinn
Pat. Lafferty,	Thomas McGatterys
Michael Boyce,	Earnest Gentner
Charles Peterson,	George W. Hellyer
Torrence Hock,	Chas. Heck
Pat. Burke,	Aaron Leidigh
Blasius Stuhl,	Patrick Burk
Charles Boyle,	Ed. McNulty
Bernard Schneider,	Henry Gentner
Hugh McGill,	Ed. McNulty
Jacob Laurer,	do
John Bowen,	James Moore
Frederick Bruner,	Abraham De Druin
Patrick Connelly,	James Moore
William Sullivan,	Thomas O'Donnell
Joseph Atwood,	Samuel Hill
John Detterer,	John O'Donnell
Philip Schempf,	John Evertz
Frank Higgins,	Peter May
JohnSchendler,	John Kro use
Thomas Mulligan,	James C. Dorenton
John Sheban,	Thomas O'Donnell
John Smith,	Robert Grafe
Lawrence Pfaff,	John Starir
Pat Reilly,	John Monaghan
Emil Eichhorn,	Henry Flurer
James Brodbelt,	John Lynn
Michael Broley,	George Palmer
John Lynn,	John Weir
Neill Gafney,	Hiram Jacobs
William Morrison,	Hugh Brown
John Kaunelly,	do
James O'Neill,	G. B. Enochs
Pat McNulty,	Michael Hagerty
John Karney,	Thomas Cochran
Henry Fox,	M. Nickel
James Massey,	James McNulty
Michael Fitzgerald,	Thomas O'Donnell
Patrick J. Kelly,	Anthony Kelly
Ralph Winters,	Hiram Jacobs
William Flynn,	Peter Guider
Lawrence Murphy,	do
Patrick Sanford,	do
William Rosenfelt,	A. DeBruin
Marcus Myer,	do
Thomas McCormick,	Patrick Cummings
James McGow,	Patrick Lynch
James McKenna,	George Palmer
Michael Walters,	do
John Brannan,	Joseph Anderson
Richard Davis,	Thomas Quinn
Michael Lamasney,	Hugh Brown
Martin O'Brien,	George Palmer
George Kelly,	do
Murtha Nolen,	John Jordan
Thomas Sullivan,	Hiram Jacobs
Michael Noon,	Patrick Murray
Charles Maguire,	Timothy Donahue
Hugh Connor,	do
James B. Leddy,	William B. Leddy
James Ferry,	Felix P. Mulholland
Thomas Trenwith,	Hugh Brown
John Dougherty,	John O'Grady
Francis Peters,	John Ward
Richard McDevitt,	Charles O'Garrick
Frederick Mook,	Joseph Gebhardt
John Mook,	do
John Golden,	Thomas Morgan
Total	101

Naturalized Tuesday, September 22.

Matthew Moyer,	John Stamler
James Mackin,	Robert Shaw
George White,	William H. Black
William Curry,	Patrick McGloughlin
John O'Connell,	Joseph A. Costello
Francis Kennedy,	Daniel Lacey
William Merris,	Henry Hoadarst
Jacob Meek,	Nicholas Keller
Michael Larkins,	Matthias McLoughlin
James Dolan,	John Miller
Michael McKenna,	John Moore
John Zaerker,	William S. Elder
James Bergen,	John Donahan
Henry Reeting,	Matthew Lauerhaus
George P. Feifly,	G. L. Rohrbaecher
Andrew McBride,	J. H. Little
Timothy Sullivan,	George Palmer.
James Kelly,	Michael Lewis
William Mullen,	William Mullen,
James Clark,	Martin Erskine
Michael Duddy,	William R. Ballier
James McGovern,	Bernard Mullen
Fred. Schwering,	W. R. Ballier,
Hugh O'Neill,	Thomas Welch
Samuel M. Mentz,	Hugh Brown
Michael Keating,	George Palmer
Jacob Schwartz,	John Hartmann
George Doerweggin,	do
John McDyer,	Thomas Morgan
Henry Cassiday,	Edward Hacket,
John Martin,	Timothy Donohue
David Myer,	George Enochs
Patrick Preston,	Timothy Donohue
Patrick Meahan,	do
Jacob Blankansee,	Patrick Boyle
James Sweeney,	do
Hugh Loughrey,	Michael Sullivan
Patrick McAnally,	John McGillan
Matthew Stringer,	William McGarrigle
William C. Mackie,	Joshua Comly
Joseph Ackerly,	Charles Ackerly
James Hall,	William Lacy
Patrick Kiernan,	Patrick Watson
Albert Geise,	John Hartman
Philip Klein,	do
John Kennedy,	Patrick Kelly
Herman Bewerein,	John Rapple
Peter Leonard,	James A. Watson
Michael Bonner,	James Bonner
Thomas Mooney,	George Palmer
James Phalen,	James A. Watson
James Cunningham,	Hugh Brown
Thomas Jordan,	John Myle
Frederick Knielling,	Henry Stotz
Cornelius Burk,	Michael Patten
Dennis Byrne,	Alexander O'Donnell
Solomon Wilson,	Alexander Wilson
Frederick Bauer, Jr.,	George Weseman
Arthur Gough,	G. B. Enochs
James Fitzpatrick,	Casper Rimer
Frederick Wilhelm,	Ferd. Wanzliefer
Patrick Mulholland,	Thomas Evans
Bernard Graus,	Henry Gentner
Charles Nipple,	Samuel Hill
James McQuade,	Christian Bier
Henry Neeson,	J. Fowler
Lawrence Krauss,	Bernhard Wagner
Peter Knoss,	Peter Burr
William Smith,	Ernest Gentner
Martin Ford,	Hiram Jacobs
John Glass,	Ed. McNulty
Owen Nolen,	Henry Wisham
Patrick O'Donnel,	William Meagher
Peter Maguire,	William J. Birne
Caspar Zeban,	Ed. McNulty
Michael Gallagher,	Christian Bier
Joseph Schearer,	G. B Enochs
Patrick Carrigan,	Morris Murphy
Xavier Vogt,	Xavier Vogt
Gottleib Weaver,	Nicholas Evling
George Zugent,	Ernest Gentner
Owen Hang,	John Cahill
John Carstens,	Ernest Gentner
Jacob Hoffman,	Gott. Gross
Thomas Riley,	Thomas Cochran
Michael Ryan,	Alex. O'Donnell
Patrick Dennahey,	Thomas O'Donnell
Richard H. Lodge,	John W. Keating,
John F. Carrol,	Peter Maguire
John O. Malley,	Charles O'Malley
Philip Schnell,	J. Fowler
John Devine,	Michael Smith
Edward Townsend,	Hiram Jacobs
Edward Duffy,	Henry Wisham
Joseph Behr,	Charles Haeberle
Paul Schaffy,	Matthew Miller
William Williams,	Henry O'Brien
Thomas Cody,	John H. Stille
Henry Kinsmill,	Thomas Evans
Michael Morrisey,	Hiram Jacobs
John Murphy,	do
Richard Somers,	P. F. McPherson
Joseph Mayberry,	James A. Brady
Michael O'Hara,	Michael McCann
John Roche,	James A. Brady
Timothy Killian,	William Delaney
George Lederer,	Jacob Fuhr
Frederick Heiss,	do
Lewis Tochterman,	Gottlieb Alt
John G. Greenan,	William McDonough
Charles Mandar,	Jacob Myers
Gottlieb Schelking,	Charles Michelbacker
Jacob Fuhr,	William J. Beine
Frederick Walther,	Joseph Stein
Michael Connell,	William Murphy
Frank Cramer,	Jacob Fuhr
John Boar,	M. Eveling
Ed. Gorlan,	John Morrison
David Desilver,	John Desilver
Michael Kennedy,	B. F. Taylor
Patrick McKenney,	do
James McGinty,	do
Christian Baeder,	Jacob Lang
James Murphy,	Martin King
Arthur Mullin,	George Palmer
Thomas Taylor,	Martin King
Patrick Toner,	Timothy Donohue
Michael Lane,	B. F. Taylor
John Hannegan,	do
Frederick Speckacker,	Martin King
Henry Connolly,	Timothy Donohue
James Gallagher,	do
James Feeney,	Hiram Jacobs
James McCain,	do
John Gattley,	John H. Little
George Boening,	Jacob Boening
John Dougherty,	Thomas Cochran
Edward McGettigan,	Hugh Flood
Joseph Kenton,	Thomas Morgan
John Jordan,	John Murray
James McCarter,	Patrick Cunningham
John Eble,	Theodore Snyder
Jacob Bruner,	do
Abraham Barton,	John F. Brant
Francis Dooling,	Lawrence Costigan
Joel Bierley,	H. Oscar Roberts
William Fernberger,	Henry Gentner
Francis Blaser,	F. Hauss
Henry Woerner,	E. P. Malaneaux
Patrick Dorsey,	George Parmley
Argus Danzeiren,	Bernard Mullen
John Heffron,	Thomas Evans
Jacob Weidmann,	John Hartmann
Ed. Frase,	Ernest Senter
Max. Curiuis,	E. G. Rau
Argus Moritz,	F. Hauss
John Coffee,	Hugh Brown
Patrick Connelly	James Robb
Bernard McKernan,	John H. Little
Michael Cain,	James Robb
Robert Braxton,	James Clark
James Hagen,	James Hagen
John Sullivan,	Joseph Mayberry
John Murray,	John Murray
Patrick McDonough,	do
Henry Fox,	Martin King
Henry Lengloth,	Ernest Gentner
John Keepbler,	William H. Smith
Robert Schmitt,	Joseph Fuss
John Mallifort	John McKeonn
Michael O'Connell,	James A. Watson
Patrick Rooney,	Mat. Sehay
Leopold Levy,	Casper Reef
Patrick McNulty,	William Blackenrote
Anthony Murphy,	Hugh Kenney
Michael Burns,	William Gross
Patrick Burns,	Thomas Hardy
Bartholomew Hester,	John H. Little
Michael Faircloth,	William Gross
John Finley,	Hiram Jacobs
Ed. Dougherty,	do
John Ganley,	do
Francis Donnely,	Henry Nisher
Joseph Alcorn,	do
Christain Soenefeldt,	Michael Charles
Peter Lepp,	do
Nicholas Burgler,	Jacob Frees
John B. Biermass,	Charles R. Palmer
Patrick Crowley,	P. F. McForstan
Bernard McDevitt,	Michael Farrell
Michael Cassiday,	John H. Little
Henry Begar,	Gottlieb Gross
Patrick Donnelly,	James Hayes
Andrew Martin,	William McDonough
John McKoschitzhe,	Fred. Stokeley
Robert Crochter,	Timothy Donohue
James Connor,	Thomas Kern
Philip Maile,	Chris. Lindoffer,
Thomas McCall,	Thomas Kains
Michael Dotty,	Patrick King
Michael McNamee,	James Hayes
James Gaffney,	William Delaney
Total	202

Naturalized Wednesday, September 23.

Thomas Gibbons,	Thomas Evans
George Bender,	Michael Coch
John McGonigle,	H. Martin
John Cronin,	James Costello
F. Fraling,	Henry Meyers
James Skelley,	Timothy Donohue
Felix Heneger,	George Palmer
Thomas Donohue,	Timothy Donohue
George Wilton,	George Daniels
George Daniels,	James Robb
William Holloway,	James Doran
John C. Hungerbuhler,	James Robb
Edward Harley,	Thomas Hardy
James Walsh,	Pat. Walsh
Michael O'Donnel,	Pat. Burk
Thomas Philips,	Hugh Brown
Maurice Jordan,	Abraham Kannawasser
E. Mukenfoss,	G. Ellinger,
Thomas Clark,	George Palmer
Stephen Hartmyer,	do
Raymond Schnyder,	M. Karl
John Kerley,	P. F. McPherson
Patrick Cassidy,	do
Daniel Nolan	do
Michael Fennel,	do
G. Noffer,	Marcus Rosenburg
Cornelius Boylen,	John Shay
Nathan Abraham,	Theodore Snyder
William Moucher,	do
William Ward,	John W. Gillespie
Joseph Patterson,	Alfred Hoff
Charles Bauer,	Theodore Snyder
Louis Mainhardt,	August Flicker,
Frederick Swartz,	Bernard Mullen
Frederick Schell,	do
Charles Wunsch,	Chris. Scherzer
John Dockerty,	George Palmer
Daniel Young,	do
Conrad Wolf,	Jacob Borth
Jacob Klaiss,	Theodore Snyder
Thomas F. Drisdle,	Hiram Jacobs
Andrew Unger,	Charles Schnitzer
Conrad Seidner,	Louis Berner
John Nagle,	Charles Huhn
Louis Berner,	M. Wolf
George Myers,	Joseph Strebel
Jacob Yost,	Ludwig Lang
Ed. Sexton,	Robert Wilson
Michael Griffen,	Theodore Snyder
Patrick Sully,	do
Patrick Crisben,	do
Augustus Wild,	do
John Wolf,	Michael Boyle
Nicholas Kavanagh,	Stephen Murphy
Christian Schott,	Henry Gentner
John Williamson,	John W. Davis
Patrick McManus,	Daniel Cummings
William Smith,	SolomonPenheno
James Murray,	Peter Cades
John Cassidy,	Thomas Evans
Michael Connalough,	Hiram Jacobs
Francis Hanney,	Andrew Noble
Christian Gentner,	Frederick Seibert
Michael Kelly,	John Donohue
Louis Zedineman,	Thomas Hardy
Joseph Mayland,	Larry Cummings
Peter Oats,	do
Michael Landy,	John L. Weaver
Jacob Kinsley,	Henry Gentner
Sebastian Senter,	J. Hartman
Andrew Quinn,	Dennis Patton
Peter McGoldrich,	W. F. Gould
Frederick Huffnecht,	J. Hartman
Pat. Donnelly,	Thomas Welch
Murtz Donohue,	John Heffernin
George Raber,	Henry Martin
Frederick Bentz,	George Rober
John Burk,	John Frayne
Joseph Dockerty,	Philip Riley
Hugh Kelley,	John Flaherty
Henry Deetz,	Jas. Boggol
John Mooney,	John Monaghan
Timothy Muller,	John O'Brien
Joseph Dunne,	Jos. A. Brock
Thomas Malley,	Ed. McNulty
Michael Lynch,	do
James McDonald,	do
John Joice,	do
Peter McDevitt,	do
John Harbison,	do
Augustus Zimmerman,	do
Nicholas Wiegel	John Singer
Joel Walker,	Timothy Donohue
John Gormly,	William Gallop
Philip Uhl,	No voucher signed
James Brogan,	Thomas Evans
Herman Jones,	Henry Voorzanger
Martin McAvoy,	James A. Watson
James Broadley,	do
Patrick Boyle,	do
Patrick Corn,	Bernard Mullen
Joseph Johnson,	George Drinkwater
Jacob Durrvachter,	Ernest Gentner
William Wolf,	do
Matthew Casey,	Bernard Muller
Christopher Levy,	Martin Nugent
Michael Finnigan,	James A. Watson
Henry Winters,	do
Michael Friel,	do
Michael Docherty,	do
Dennis Corbet,	James Hays
Charles Kurz,	George Feldmuth
Michael Dunn,	John A. Farrell
Alfred Levy,	Lazarus Levi
James Finn,	Hiram Jacobs
Dennis McGurr,	George Riley
William Bennett,	James A. Watson
Joshua Heep,	George Riley
Henry Schwarz,	George Palmer
Martin Bauman,	do
Thomas O'Brien,	Thomas Sheridan
Robert Roddy,	Thomas Evans
Anthony Hannafel,	Henry Schell
John Hemmerly,	Charles Stump
Conrad Oser,	do
Joseph McGrath,	Henry Smith
John Dugan,	do
Patrick Boyle,	do
Michael Callahan,	do
John McSorley,	Samuel McLaughlin
Bernard Shannon,	Bernard Klein
William Hogan,	Thomas Horton
David Hennessy,	David Hennessy
Wm. J Stevenson,	John Malone
Leonard Willard,	John Helt
Christian Noffer,	Bernard Mullin
James Mastersen,	Frank Quinn
Michael McCarthy,	James McKeevern
Benjamin Anthony,	do
Hugh Brennan,	John Craig
Thomas Foley,	Hugh Brennan
Michael Brady,	John H Little
Patrick T. Roney,	do
Patrick McFarland,	do
John Bradley,	do
William Flannigan,	do
Thomas Morrow,	John McConnell
Ed. Reddon,	James Murphy
John Lafferty,	James Flaherty
Hugh Keenan,	Tim Donnelly
Patrick Sweeney	do
Thomas Wolf,	do
Oswald Reiner,	Charles Kuhn
John Jennings,	John Miller
Michael Sullivan,	Pat Desmond
Charles Yaeger,	Charles Kuh
John O'Malloy,	Frank Quinn
Dennis Driscoll,	F. W. Smith
John Engel,	Henry Bentner
Adam Benger,	Henry Gentner
Joseph Fox,	Ernest Gentner
Neil Lafferty,	John O'Donnell
Edward Collins,	Thomas Cochran
Jacob Kohler,	Jacob F. Press
Arthur McCann,	Francis Robb
Patrick Manning,	Thomas Evans
Philip Henry,	George Coighan
George Barr,	Robert Nevin
James Canann,	Thomas Evans
John Haley,	do
Daniel Leonard,	William Gallop
Thomas Fleming,	do
George Burtunohle,	William McDonough
John Joice,	Patrick Joice
Daniel Fitzgerald,	James Clarke
James McCauley,	Patrick Golden
Thomas Shea,	P. W. Smith
John Baxter,	Patrick Golden
Patrick Smith,	Michael Smith
Joseph Newhouse,	Franz Newhouse
Daniel Falvay,	William Gallagher
George Logan,	Hiram Jacobs
William Halpine,	do
John Kenney,	do
James Dubois,	do
Michael Norden,	do
Charles Stull,	Fred. Schwering
Patrick Donovan,	Philodore Warner
Thomas Houghton,	John McSouder
Wilhelm Taiss,	Gustave Hausvalt
William Bealefeldt,	William Bealefeldt
Michael Merry,	William E. McClellan
Andrew Lafferty,	Neal Lafferty
Charles Knight,	Lewis Knapp
Henry Schamberg,	H. B. Carr
Brian McCormick,	Michael Sinnigan
Michael Kilfail,	Solomon Pinheno
Total	196

Naturalized Thursday, September 24.

Adolph Munz,	William J. Bane
James Rowden,	Francis Reinal
Michael Murphy,	Richard F. Groson
Henry Bock,	Sebastian Bremer
Peter Harkins,	John Heffermin
Job Swart,	George Palmer
Terrence Mullen,	do
James Donohue,	do
Edward Manion,	Kernan Deviney
Thomas Crowther,	Joseph Haywood
Dennis Lacky,	Hiram Jacobs
John Lamb,	Thomas Evans
John Larkins,	Kernan Deviney
James Medoncroft,	Joseph Haywood
James McKelvey,	Cornelius DeGuntz
William Ward,	Thomas McCloskey
Peter Heck,	Matthias Kline
Kernan Deviney,	Charles Sweeney
William Landell,	Carl Wagner
John Quinn,	Ed. Nugent
John McCrystal,	Thomas Carns
James Garrety,	Michael McCarty
Henry Keenan,	Henry Gentner
John Graham,	James A. Watson
James Moran,	George McFetridge
Terrence Tully,	James McManamin
Patrick O'Brien,	Samuel Ward
John Creedon,	James Donohue
John McClefferty,	Thomas Cochrane
Daniel McKiernan,	William Ahern
Robert Eagenworth,	Thomas O'Donnell
Christian Shuster,	George Esler
Job Cohan,	John H. Little
Patrick Dolan,	F. H. Devitt
Henry Riley,	James A. Watson
John Langan,	Jacob Neill
James Bradley,	John H. Little
do	do
Christian Gunther,	Christopher Wolf
John Smith,	William Ahern
Ed. Dockerty,	Hugh Kenney
Charles McLerney,	George Palmer
John Lacey,	do
Thomas Teer,	do
Peter Carr,	do
Hugh McArdle,	Voucher not signed
James McAnneny,	do
Patrick Sweeney,	Harry Smith
Bernard Smith,	Henry Voorzaayor
Dennis Lyons,	John Colbert
John Bradbury,	P. G. Hollaband
John Cramer,	Sebastian Bremer
Peter Cromberger,	do
Fred. Bauer,	James A. Watson
Timothy Brennan,	Dennis Driscoll
Thomas Jamison,	Thomas Tobin
Michael O'Toole,	James McGinley
Jacob Schwerckehard,	Edward McNulty
William Callahan,	Thomas Evans
Patrick Riordan,	Charles B. Duncan
Michael Cramliask,	Henry Smith
Daniel Kahoe,	James Robb
Bernard J. McGarvey,	Joseph Rafferty
Patrick Dorlan,	James A. Watson,
Bernard Dolan,	Thomas E Riley
Henry Dallman,	Carl Ziegler
William B. Jones,	Florence Fitzpatrick
John Spanton,	Joseph Rafferty
John Moore,	James A. Watson
Ed. Hollahan,	Timothy Donohue
William Morris,	Ed. Brown
Walter Morlan,	George W. Derr
James Wilson,	Joseph N. Derr
James Collen,	Hugh McGrath
Roland McAllister,	A. D. Bryan
George Genter,	John Hartman
Pat Tiernay,	Joseph A. Watson
John Fogerty,	do
Conrad Smith,	H. Krowberger
Patrick Gleen,	Joseph A. Watson
Adam Stock,	John T. Silver
Joseph Silver,	do
Richard Kennedy,	Richard Callery
David McMahon,	Joseph A. Watson
S. M. Ernstein,	Richard Muckle
William Shad,	Ludwig Lang
Martin Horten,	E. Shise
Francis McSorley.	John McSorley
James Martin,	John H. Little
Patrick Doherty,	Jackson Guinley
Dennis M. Clefferty,	Thomas Cochrane
Casper Faelchie,	John Hartman
Patrick Burk,	Patrick F. McPherson
Hugh Mullen,	Thomas Kieran
Jeremiah Delaney,	Thomas O'Donnel
Patrick Holloway,	James Doran
James Burn,	Michael Layne
James Little,	R. J. Haggerty
James Bist,	Harry Smith
Patrick Devlin,	Charles Martin
Herman Fisher,	Jacob Stein
Thomas Fort,	John Mackey
John Riley,	James Kanan
Total	105

WHOLESALE FRAUD.

A Democrat is Arrested with Twelve Signed and Sealed Naturalization Papers on His Person.

Last evening, during the progress of the Republican mass meeting, at Fifth street and Washington avenue, a Mr. Joseph Trumbull, accompanied by his wife, passed by. The gentleman raised a cheer for Grant and Colfax. At this juncture a fellow named John Devine, alias Pickey Quinn, stepped up, and pulling out a pistol, snapped it twice at Mr. Trumbull. Fortunately the thing did not go off. Devine was then arrested by Officer Fleming and taken to the Second District Station House. Upon being searched twelve naturalization papers, with the blanks unfilled, but arleady signed by James Ross Snowden, Prothonotary of the Supreme Court, and bearing the seal of that Court, were found upon him. Held to answer by Alderman Tittermary.

BALTIMORE ROUGHS.

Droves of Others Coming Here to be Assessed—A Number of Others are Arrested at the Depot—They Maltreat "Boys in Blue" on the Way.

Information having been received in this city that a caucus was held at Barnum's Hotel, in Baltimore, on Sunday last, at which a number of prominent Rebels and Copperheads were present, the Republican City Executive Committee of this city took measures to watch the movements that might follow. It was understood that Samual Josephs, member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and John Ahern, of this place, figured prominently in the Baltimore movement, and last night they, together with the following committees, were at the Baltimore depot, viz:—Alderman William McMullen, Charles B. Duncan, candidate for alderman in the Ninth ward, Thomas B. Florence, Democratic candidate for Congress; G. W. Johnson; R. J. Hemphill, chairman City Executive Committee; Alfred Fletcher, Democratic candidate for Prothonotary Court of Common Pleas; J. Travis Quigg, Democratic candidate for the Legislature, and Samuel J. Randall, member of Congress. The object of the mission of the committee was soon made apparent by Governor Swann, of Maryland, stepping from a car, on the arrival of the train. The committee took charge of him and escorted him to his quarters.

The above committee having left, another committee appeared upon the scene in the persons of Detectives Tryon and Stevens, and a squad of the First district police. This committee paid their respects to a crowd of 150 Baltimore roughs, who came here to be assessed and commit other vile acts. The following were arrested:—James Stanton, armed with revolver; Thomas Sullivan, armed with revolver; Conly Huggins, Robert Wise, Joseph Peters, James Higgins, William Evans, Lewis H. Miller, Jos. W. Morrison, James H. Smythe.

The remainder of the gang escaped.

It is stated that at the meeting in Baltimore referred to above, $8000 was raised to carry the election in this State for the Democratic party, and that arrangements were made to send hither, to be assessed as citizens of this place, some two thousand of the thieves and scalawags of Baltimore.

Upon the same train with this Copperhead crew—a number of "Boys in Blue" were embarked for this city to attend the Great Convention. Not liking their presence, the roughs pitched into them and severely handled them. Several of the "Boys" were badly hurt, and were removed from the cars covered with their blood.

It is to be regretted that more of the scoundrels were not arrested.

MORE VISITORS.

Another Foreign Squad of Copperheads, to be Assessed in this City, is Captured at the West Philadelphia Depot.

It having been ascertained that an additional batch of the "reconstructed" was to arrive at the West Philadelphia Depot in the 2·25 A. M. train this morning—for the purpose of assessment and illegal voting in this city—a special detail of officers was made from the West Philadelphia Station House to attend to them when the train came in. Sure enough, there they were, and the policemen nabbed them before they knew that the watchful eyes of justice were upon them. The following were arrested:—John Denny, George Shafner, David Murray, Jacob Brown, Michael Murray, and William Brown.

At 5 o'clock this morning the following were also taken into custody upon the same charge:—John Miller and George Schunick.

The whole of the fellows were committed by Alderman Maule.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Larceny of Beer Barrels—A Pair of Them—Went Through a Fellow—A Burglar—Disorderly—Grave Charge Against a So-called Minister—Negro Thieves—Police Statistics.

—A chap named Frederick Sencroff has been arrested and held in $1500 bail by Alderman Heins, to answer the charge of the larceny of some half-dozen large beer hogsheads from a brewery on Germantown Road, above the first toll gate.

—Frank Howard and James Corning stole two pieces of goods, valued at $75, from the front of the store of Mr. Stanton, at Eleventh and Locust streets, for which little game they were committed by Alderman Moore.

—Last night John Dorsey and Gilbert Ball, both colored, encountered a stranger at Seventh and Lombard streets and relieved him of $13. Committed to answer.

—Peter Henke, for breaking into a couple of stores on Frankford road, above Richmond street, early this morning, and stealing from them all that he could easily carry off, was committed to prison by Alderman Eggleton.

—At the house of Mr. Daniel B. Beitler, Seventeenth and Market streets, the extra assessors are sitting. A couple of coves, named Edward Hassan and Augustus Kline, raised a disturbance there yesterday, and assaulted the proprietor. They were held to answer the offence.

— A scoundrel, professing to be a clergyman, by the name of Garrett Van Artsdalen, residing at No. 1106 Brown street, has been arrested on the charge of committing a gross assault and battery upon a little girl 11 years of age. The beastly attempt occurred on last Monday evening, at Broad and Coates streets, during the continuance of the Democratic mass meeting at that place. It seems that he had taken the child into a stall in the open market, on the east side of Broad street, just above Coates, for the ostensible purpose of affording her a better view of the fireworks, and while there behaved towards her in such a manner as to cause his arrest. He was observed by Mr. Thomas H. Gill, residing at 840 North Second street, and also by a woman standing near by. Mr. Gill necked the villain and then delivered him into the custody of a policeman. An excited crowd soon gathered and followed him to the Station House. Alderman Massey was called, and after a hearing, held him in $1500 bail to answer.

—High Constable Barton this morning arrested three negroes, named Henry Gierage, Joseph Thompson, and Josiah Reed, upon the charge of the larceny of a piece of oil cloth, containing twenty-five yards, at Third and South streets. Alderman Carpenter committed them.

—During the last month the following number of arrests were made by the Police in the various districts:—

District.		*District.*	
1	168	13	51
2	201	14	27
3	122	15	38
4	216	16	171
5	[illegible]	17	238
6	127	8	146
7	[illegible]	Reserve	150
8	140	Harbor Police	81
9	136	Park	18
10	236	Day Sergeants	27
11	121	Beggar Detectives	65
12	188	Chesnut Hill	7

THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS presented to-day the appearance of a great mass meeting, so great is the throng of people continually pressing in and out of Oak Hall. The day is not half over yet, but it is already evident that the Grand Opening is more than a success. We have no doubt that if a day or two more were given to the same purpose of displaying their Fall and Winter stock, it would be for the mutual advantage of the house and its patrons and the public generally. Let the ladies remember that in their Youths' and Boys' Department is the largest and best display of children's clothing ever made in this city, and be sure to call and take a look.

THE MARION HOSE COMPANY, in Queen street, below Sixth, was last night presented with a silver salver and pair of goblets by their lady friends, the residents of Queen street. Mr. W. C. Stone made the presentation on behalf of the ladies. The gift was received by the President of the Company, John Daley. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present, and a very pleasant time was had.

BETHUNE MEMORIAL CHURCH.—The members and friends of this church met in Bethune Hall on Monday evening. After an earnest address from the pastor, it was resolved to go forward with increased faith and energy in the interesting mission and Sunday School work of this new church enterprise.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
9 15 No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSUMPTIVES, READ THE FOLLOWING MEDICAL TESTIMONY IN FAVOR OF
UPHAM'S FRESH MEAT CURE.

Dr. John H. Steck, of this city, says:—"We have it in our power to give personal evidence of the value of Mr. UPHAM'S FRESH MEAT CURE, in the case of a young friend of ours for whom it was prescribed. The immediate effect was an increased appetite, a gradual, steady gain in flesh and a general improvement in health. These results are due to a single bottle."

Dr G. W. Blaydes, of Jericho Ky., under date of Aug 26, says:—'I have used up the box of FRESH MEAT CURE I purchased of you some five weeks ago, and I confess IT HAS SURPASSED ANYTHING I HAVE EVER TRIED IN CONSUMPTION."

Sold at $1 per bottle, or six for $5

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
9 28 tf No. 602 ARCH Street.

HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS'
RAILROAD AND COMMERCIAL
PRINTING ROOMS
N.E. CORNER OF FIFTH & CHESTNUT STREETS.

PAPER.
50 TONS 50 TONS
Wrapping, Manilla, and Hardware Papers,
OF DESIRABLE SIZES AND WEIGHTS.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
C. S. GARRETT & BROTHER,
8 1mrp] Paper Manufacturers and Dealers,
Warehouse, Nos. 12 and 14 DECATUR Street.